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# **Sub-Saharan Africa Report**

**No. 2253**



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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### 'AFP' REPORTS ON DEBATE SURROUNDING ECOWAS DEFENSE PACT

AB212205 Paris AFP in French 1518 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Lome, 21 May (AFP)--The implementation of the defense pact project on Wednesday opposed progressives and moderates during the meeting of defense ministers of the 16 member countries of the West African Economic Community, ECOWAS. The discussions, which have been taking place behind closed doors since Tuesday, and which also include ministers of finance and foreign affairs and chiefs of staff, and which will tackle all the implications of this pact, appear very difficult.

The planning committee, which met on Tuesday afternoon after the opening session, and a plenary assembly continued its session late into the night and again on Wednesday morning. The plenary session, charged with approving the final text before presenting it to the next council of ministers of the regional organization--scheduled for Wednesday afternoon--could be delayed, it was heard in Lome. The differences of opinion appeared notably between progressive and moderate countries, deadlocking the discussions often over one word, sources close to the delegates indicate.

Initially, the defense pact project was to plan for the creation of a joint force within the organization. But in the preparatory stage it seems that the final text is moving more toward the creation of a very flexible structure within which the defense authorities of member countries could easily meet with each other, rather than the creation of a joint force of the organization with a joint command.

Presidents Senghor of Senegal and Eyadema of Togo had proposed two tests--quite similar--of defense pacts incorporating the creation of a joint force, during the last summit in Dakar in 1979. It was decided that a refined version would be proposed by a technical commission at the Lome summit.

Misgivings regarding this joint force appeared during the Dakar summit. The Malian president, General Moussa Traore in particular, had said at that time that Mali would refuse to commit her security forces to the protection of any kind of colonial interests.

On Tuesday, Liberia was the only country absent from the defense ministers meeting. It is learned however that a delegation from that country will arrive soon in Togo to take part in the summit meeting.

Also it is learned from sources in Lome that a great number of heads of state and government belonging to ECOWAS are expected personally to attend the Lome summit which is opening on 27 May. President Shahu Shagari of Nigeria and President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal have already confirmed their forthcoming arrival in Lome.

In addition to the problem of the defense pact the heads of state will have to examine the issue of customs tariffs, the free flow of goods and persons between the member states, telecommunications, and cooperation between ECOWAS and the African Development Bank (ADB).

CSO: 4400

IVORIAN MINISTERS' STATEMENTS AT UDV-RDA CONGRESS DEFENDED, CRITICIZED

Game of Truth

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Pougba Konate, 25 March 1980]

[Text] And so, Philippe Yace, president of the Ivory Coast National Assembly, and secretary general of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally], who had come to attend the UDV-RDA [Volcan Democratic Union-RDA] may have come to tell us the truth. One of the truths would be, "It has been occasionally said that Upper Volta is a democratic country because of our pluralism; however, the moment such pluralism becomes negative, it may become necessary to amend it."

I am merely a Volcan citizen. Normally, it would be the task of our highest political officials to reply to our illustrious host. Is Mr Yace's truth that of Lamizana, Conombo or Kango? I recall an article recently published in FRATERNITE MATIN also published a certain number of "truths" on Upper Volta. The article had excited our leaders and FRATERNITE MATIN had been called to order by the Ivory authorities.

Today it is a leading personality of the Ivory Coast, the president of the National Assembly, who comes stating on our national radio and in front of our national television cameras that our democracy is becoming negative. Could we hope that our leaders would become just as excited as by the article in FRATERNITE MATIN?

Let us acknowledge that everyone has his own version of the truth, particularly in politics! I admit, therefore, that Mr Yace has his own truth; I have mine and, were I to be Mr Yace's equal, we could play at the truth game together. However, we know that the truth game means the ability to catch one's partner as not telling the truth. Mr Yace is a big brother and, furthermore, he is the guest of honor of a Volcan political party. These are two reasons entitling him to all my respect, which I sincerely offer.

I would also simply like to relate my own little truth. Like a number of developing countries, Upper Volta has a number of problems. Wheeling and dealing, corruption and the lack of organization are evils which one may note and denounce. There are other evils, such as intolerance, injustice, the dictatorship of an individual or of a system . . . etc. To each his own evil! Yet, one such evil which afflicts us all, to a different extent, is that frequently it is forbidden to criticize; frequently it is forbidden to anyone to tell the truth. As far as I am concerned, I am pleased, therefore, that Phillipe Yace has been able to tell us his truth on our radio. May all African radios allow all Africans to tell everyone his truth! The development of our continent would probably improve in quality.

Another of Mr Yace's truths: Mr Yace may have come here with instructions issued by President Houphouet-Boigny, who has a great liking for Upper Volta. President Houphouet has a heart and is grateful. Indeed, he remembers that he owes some of his political career to the Voltans. Whether love or gratitude, both are noble feelings, the more praiseworthy since they are rarely encountered among the big of this world.

However, do love and gratitude authorize President Houphouet to give us instructions? We knew well that our RDA leaders frequently went to Abidjan or Yamoussoukro. One could imagine them going to ask for money and advice . . . but not for instructions! Do not worry, I am not a zealous defender of noninterference in internal affairs. Even though a Voltan, I do have my own view on what is taking place in the Ivory Coast, in Guinea or elsewhere. Had I the possibility to change something, I might have done so willingly.

What saddens me somewhat is a possible confusion: Houphouet-Boigny is the president of the RDA and, as such, he could issue instructions to the RDA in Upper Volta. The confusion lies in the fact that what was logical and normal in the federal system of the AOF-AEF can no longer be the rule following the Balkanization which we know. This may be regrettable but one could easily understand that the interests of the Ivory Coast and of the Upper Volta are not always in harmony. The federal system would have resolved a number of problems, had it been retained. Alas, however, there were some who feared that they may become the milk cow of the others! If, regardless of everything, the RDA in Upper Volta has preserved its vassal links with President Houphouet-Boigny, I think that it would be proper to know it and to mention it, and I thank Mr Yace for this truth. Since the RDA has always been both the majority and the government party of Upper Volta, I now understand that our presidents Maurice Yameogo, like Sangoule Lamizana have always been presidents who have received instructions issued through the intermediacy of the RDA. That would explain a number of things!

Yet, the French language is full nuances. Mr Yace may have well received instructions from President Houphouet-Boigny, which would be normal, but would not have come with instructions that he could issue to anyone else.

I must note this. It was simply a question of paying attention to the nuance: The truth becomes entirely altered. The game of truth is so subtle and, occasionally, so cruel that one should play it delicately in order not to be wounded needlessly.

Let us, therefore, thank very sincerely Mr Yace whose truths help us to understand and become aware of some of our Voltan realities. It matters little whether or not these truths may be disliked by some. Let us forget our touchiness and look at such realities in the face . . . whether we want a change . . . or we want to "amend" them, going back to Mr Yace's statements.

#### Yace's Advocates

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 1 Apr 80 pp 7-8

[Article by Naki Beugo]

[Text] It is not our habit to take sides, squarely at that, since we support the idea that this newspaper is providing information.

We try to observe this kind of reserve, which is not always easy, as long as some lines have not been crossed, such as, for example, those of our national territory or our sovereignty.

Our democratic experience is based on this sovereignty which is so precious to all of us, for it is consecrated by a constitution which was freely adopted by the sovereign people.

Therefore, when foreign officials, even though citizens of a country which has special relations with ours, come to question openly and preemptorily this experience, it is a part of our being that is under attacked.

Yet, that is precisely what the secretary general of the PDCI did in the course of his talk with the press following his arrival, on Saturday the 22d, and which he repeated on the day of his departure, the following Friday, with no repentance whatever.

"Mr Phillipe Yace persisted and signed off," Radio Ouaga said subsequently.

On further consideration, on our part, we would prefer not to bring up once again this event. It would be difficult to do so honestly, without committing the same violation we are decrying, and, therefore, interfering with what is happening among our southern cousins.

Therefore, we would not have raised the question again had the press conference<sup>1</sup> of the new secretary general of the PDV-RDA not taken place. . . . And if among ourselves, the Voltans, had there not been people who not only justified but, above all, endorsed the "truth" as announced by Mr Yace.



horror the term "enemy" used in the interview. Unfortunately, this term corresponds to the real situation of the Upper Volta RDA. Submitted for your information by veteran RDA member, Bobo. Veteran members were expelled by new members from all political and nonpolitical horizons in Upper Volta. In the Ivory Coast you, personally, will assume the very heavy and dangerous responsibility in the face of the troublesome history of Upper Volta should the UDV-RDA become a single party in accordance with your caution which was internationally publicized. It would become an excessively oppressive party. We beg you, Mr President, to personally pledge in the course of your next radio interview that the PDCI-RDA and political leadership of the Ivory Coast will not promote intrigues and violations of human rights by the UDV-RDA as an institution or as a faith. Long live the RDA of Upper Volta whose overall governmental program benefits all of Upper Volta. Telegram drafted by veteran member, Bobo.

As to the deceased El Hadj Lassina Diamite, Tiemoko Keita and Vinama Djibril, formerly in charge, together with Tiecoura Belebele, of maintaining order at the time of arrival, stay and departure at Bobo of President Houphouet, these are three different considerations.

Mr Ouedraogo Kouka Edouard, former travel agent and former municipal secretary, Bobo-Dioulasso . . .

Currently of the village of Dibilou in the Prefecture of Pissila.

#### Letter from Students

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 16 Apr 80 pp 1, 4-5

[Text] Many things have happened between Bamako 1946 and Ouaga 1980.

The 1980 RDA is no longer that of 1946 and its local sections, the PDCI and the UDV, are even less so. The UDV is now the Voltan PD [Democratic Party] after having produced a number of reactionary groups like itself, belonging to the Voltan right.

The changes may be noted in the different slogans which, from being noble yesterday, today have become meaningless.

That is why, one would not be wrong in claiming that the Voltan reactionaries are holding hands within the PDV to betray even further the masses and to maintain them in a state of ignorance and to exploit them better for as long as possible. One of the proofs of this is that this same right in power has not undertaken the solution of any basic problem related to economic development imperatives.

It has been satisfied to act in the ordinary fields such as unity and democracy, in which it does not believe, aware of the fact that it is the main gravedigger of both unity and democracy.



Asked by the journalists to discuss the question, Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, like a skillful tactician, preferred to yield the microphone to two of his numerous aides: Moussa Kargougou, who, using specious arguments, tried to interpret President Yace's statements. He was followed by Domba Konate, who, quite openly and without any proof whatever, stated that Yace was quite right, that our pluralism is negative and even supranegative and that there is a resentment against Mr Yace simply because he is from the Ivory Coast, and so on, and so forth.

The fact that this was said by a minister in the presence of his foreign affairs colleague, whose role is to safeguard respect for the intangible principle of noninterference, is simply scandalous.

Actually, is there any African experience which is not negative? Our democracy is our own business.

No one other than ourselves should learn how to amend it. Without that President Houphouet, had he come in person, would have so disregarded our national self-respect.

Our chief of state was elected after balloting and with a very modest majority. This makes him even more deserving. However, the Voltans would certainly abstain from going to preach pluralism and a democratic opening in a country where electoral returns come close to 100 percent and whose only party creates far more terrible devils.

Yet, they would like to say with Churchill that democracy is the worst of all systems with the exception of any other.

In conclusion, we should blame the secretary general of the PDCI less than those who in the pages of VOLTA are trying to play the advocates without mandate . . . or without fees. After all, it would be unfair to ask of him to be more Voltan than the Voltans themselves.

#### FOOTNOTE

1. Said press conference took place last Friday. However, through circumstances independent of our will we were unable to participate.

#### Telegram Sent to Yace

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 1 Apr 80 pp 7-8

[Text] Within the framework of the PDV-RDA congress, let us point out that we received a copy of a telegram read by a party veteran and addressed to Phillipe Yace:

We have the honor to congratulate you respectfully for the idea of trying to conciliate the enemy brothers of the Upper Volta RDA. We note with

From the very first years of independence, it has always benefited in its fatal work from the blessings of the sister reactionaries in power in the Ivory Coast. The latter has always promoted it to assume power with the help of substantial funds used to purchase votes.

This remark directly stems from the political and financial assistance of the PDCI mother section to its UDV-RDA-PDV section. . . . This is a unique case in Africa, following the failure of federalism, rejected by the Ivory Coast, which did not want to be the milk cow of the other fraternal African countries.

However, this is not a new political situation even though, suddenly, the Voltans seem to have determined its real extent in the light of the crushing statement made by the president of the Ivory Coast National Assembly.

The situation is disconcerting and is the result of the persistence of a political tradition according to which Upper Volta follows the Ivory Coast.

The Voltan leaders themselves have constituted the firm ties of such political tugging. They have always favored or facilitated it.

It is precisely within this framework that we should interpret the recent statements by Mr Yace. "Occasionally it has been said of Upper Volta that it is a democratic country because of its pluralism. However, the moment such pluralism becomes negative it may become necessary to correct it." . . .

The striking fact is that Mr Yace offers no solution whatever. He is quite careful not to do so. He is convinced that he was entirely understood also by his comrades in the local section of Upper Volta, who know how to operate and what model to follow--that of the Ivory Coast, naturally.

The ways of acting are simple if one realizes that Mr Yace's statements call for the establishment of comprehensive violence in the country with a view to reducing the entire people to silence.

Actually, it is a question of the real wish expressed by a right-wing dictatorship obedient to the Ivory Coast and serving its interests. Whether a myth or reality, what the PDCI has succeeded in accomplishing in the Ivory Coast in terms of apparent stability, despite the existence of an unorganized opposition waiting for the explosive spark, could the local section of the PDR-RDA have such success, taking into consideration the current stage of the struggle waged by the people?

The trend does not seem to be leading to a return to a politically monolithic system, a right-wing monolithic system even less so. This is a specific feature of this country which the Ivory Coast leadership has not realized.

However, Mr Yace's statements went straight to the hearts of some of our local authorities, despite the indignation of the Voltan people who consider that their basic options, contained in the current constitution, which they adopted by referendum, in November 1977, are being questioned again.

Under such circumstances we state that the Voltans should not have any illusions as to the democracy they must safeguard through constant political and economic struggle.

The reactionaries will always try to put an end to this democracy.

That is why the statements made by Mr Yace had a favorable echo among the Voltan right, who became their natural defender.

Nor is it excluded that some among them have acted as members respecting the slogans of the PDCI mother section, dictated directly from Abidjan.

No other way was possible, the more so since Yace has effectively contributed to the material organization of the PDV congress through his aid.

With this "fraternal and amicable" gesture, in addition to the use of state facilities (cars, specifically), Ouaga could afford the luxury of providing free transportation to the congress delegates, taken, for several days, away from their peaceful bush.

One thing is certain: The fact that some people have deemed good and necessary to second Mr Yace, or even to support him happily, means that the struggles waged by the Voltan people worry and seriously hinder the Ivory Coast leadership together with the entire international reaction.

This was an opportunity for the right wing holding the power to express its natural propensity for dictatorship and its abandonment of the priority development targets.

The various reactions recorded here and there prove that the Voltan people dislike the paternalism of the Ivory Coast despite the promotion of a certain political infantilism in high places.

It is understandable, therefore, why, before making even a most minor decision, some people go to Abidjan to explain themselves, to explain others, to present facts and to receive advice, directives and ideas.

Such subordination has only strengthened the feeling of scorn felt by the Voltan people and have tarnished their image abroad.

These are people who have been all too frequently judged by their leaders, who have never represented them. This is confirmed by a long history.

In their zeal as vassals, some people have gone so far as to negotiate dual nationality, with the sinister design of delivering, with a quiet conscience, the Voltan laborer to the economy of the Ivory Coast, knowing that the Ivory Coast refused to be anyone's milk cow.

To this day the problem of immigrant Voltan labor remains fully topical.

On this matter the PDV-RDA congress would have been an ideal opportunity for discussing the question of manpower exports in Mr Yace's presence. Yet, once again, there was a silence of complicity.

Yet, let there be no doubt that the day when the economy of the Ivory Coast will be able to do without this Voltan manpower, the latter will be purely and simply expelled. All means to this effect will be judged suitable.

It is already getting rid of those it can no longer exploit (blind beggars and other marginal elements).

In conclusion, we deplore the fact that, all too frequently, in the face of the Ivory Coast leadership, our own authorities lose sight of the interests of our people to the benefit of theirs.

Mr Yace showed a lack of courtesy toward the Voltans, and the support given to such a lack of delicacy, whatever the reasons given by the high Voltan officials may have been, is worrisome and quite revelatory of their intention to promote fascism.

It is important, therefore, for the Voltan people to remain vigilant in the face of such "sliding."

5157

CSO: 4400

**SEYCHELLES-TANZANIA COOPERATION GROWS FURTHER**

Victoria NATION in English 3 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Seychelles and Tanzania continue their close cooperation in various fields of development following youth, sports and fisheries talks between government officials of the two countries last week in Tanzania.

On Monday, April 28, the Minister of State for Youth and Community Development, Mr Eeme Jumeau, signed an agreement in Dar es Salaam with the Tanzanian Minister for National Culture and Youth, Mr Chediel Mgonja, for cooperation in the field of youth movement.

Minister Jumeau acknowledged Tanzania's renowned sincerity in assisting fellow African countries to achieve their goals. "What we are doing is laying the foundations which will permit tomorrow's generation to enhance the relations which already exist."

Minister Mgonja of Tanzania expressed the hope that the spirit that had inspired the government would continue to bring the two countries closer together.

The agreement provides for technical assistance in the field of sports, gymnastics, and physical training and parade drill.

Also, from Mr Jumeau's Department was Mr John Pillay, the Sports Officer, who had very fruitful talks with his counterparts both on Zanzibar and on the mainland (see page eight).

Another Seychellois government official visiting Tanzania last week was Mr Joe Belmont, Agricultural Officer and the General Manager of the Island Development Company, who held fisheries talks.

While Mr Belmont was on a mission different from that of Minister Jumeau and Mr Pillay, he visited several Tanzanian government concerns and parastatals with them.

Mr Belmont's trip was more of a fact-finding one and rotated around the possible exportation of both frozen and salted fish from Seychelles to both the mainland and Zanzibar.

On the subject of salted fish, the Agricultural Officer sought the opinion of the Tanzanians on a cargo sent some time ago. Zanzibari officials declared the consignment to be of very high quality and very fresh.

Officials of the Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO) expressed their interest at developing this trade further and discussions on transportation, prices and quantity of exports were held.

In Dar-es-Salaam, the two sides looked into the possibility of Tanzania buying frozen fish from Seychelles. The market here is very promising as the commodity is in much demand in the country and at high prices. The possibility of Seychelles importing salt from Tanzania was also looked into.

CSO: 4420



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDE COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] The Civil Aeronautics and Meteorology Services of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde are developing cooperation as far as possible. To this end, it has been decided that Cape Verdian radio technicians will be sent to set up some new equipment which has arrived for our Civil Aeronautics Service. A common airport tax will be applied, firemen will receive training in Cape Verde, and the Portuguese cooperants now working in that country in the areas of radio, air traffic control and organization will also instruct personnel of Guinea-Bissau.

These decisions were made during the visit of a Cape Verdian delegation led by comrade Celso Estrela, director of civil aeronautics, which returned to its country last Saturday.

According to Estrela, the visit had positive results, in that it permitted "on the spot" observation of the existing problems. Meanwhile, a delegation from the Civil Aeronautics Service of Guinea-Bissau is expected to visit the sister republic of Cape Verde, at a date to be indicated later.

Regarding the Civil Aeronautics Center recently created in Bissau, Comrade Estrela said he was impressed with the retraining program which is being conducted by technicians of the Aeronautics Service and the LIA. It was decided that Cape Verde will use this center to train its cadres, mainly in languages, since we have a well-equipped and modern laboratory.

6362

CSO: 4401

SWAPO WOMEN'S DELEGATION BRIEFED IN ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 80 p 3

[Excerpts]

**ADDIS ABABA (EH)** — The eleven-member women's delegation representing the Lusaka-based South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), currently in Ethiopia on a study tour was briefed on the structural set-up of urban dwellers' associations here in the capital as well as on the progress of the revolution and the participation of women in the process. The briefing was made by Comrade Feleke Abera, Standing Committee member of the Addis Ababa City Council here yesterday.

In the course of the briefing, the Standing Committee member apprised the delegation on the background history and condition of the nation's capital in relation to the now discredited oppressive and exploitative social order. In this connection, Comrade Feleke said, in pre-revolution period, the vast area of land in Addis Ababa was in the possession of the ruling oligarchy and the feudal lords who constituted only fifteen per cent of the city's entire population. The urban masses that made up of the remaining eighty-five

per cent of the city's population were living as tenants being squeezed and jammed in the dirty corners of the city. The spontaneous out-break of the February 1974 Revolution that brought the oppressive and exploitative regime to its dead end, made the masses masters of their own land, the Standing Committee member revealed.

Accordingly, he continued, the proclamation providing for the Nationalisation of urban land and extra houses that was highly acclaimed by the broad masses brought dramatic changes in the structural set-up and the administration of the urban areas of which the capital is one. In line with this, Comrade Feleke outlined the process involved in the formation of urban dwellers' associations at various levels and in the electoral process of office bearers.

With the formation of the said associations the urban masses in the capital and elsewhere in the country have become managers of their own affairs, the Standing Committee member pointed out.

Comrade Felaks also briefly spoke on the activities of urban dwellers' associations at various levels, the participation of women in these associations in particular and in the on-going struggle in general. He has also brought to light the tremendous contributions made by the militant and heroic sons and daughters of the country who sacrificed their lives in defence of the Revolution and the Motherland.

CSO: 4420

# ZAMBIAN, MALAWI SHOPPERS FLOOD STORES, MARKETS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text]

DEPARTMENT stores, supermarkets, pharmacies and hotels — and Zimbabwe's invisible exports — have been given a boost by a growing number of Zambian and Malawi shoppers crossing the borders in search of cheaper goods.

There have already been reports of Zambian shoppers cleaning out shops in Victoria Falls and Kariba. But now there are signs that the flood has reached Salisbury.

One pharmacy in First Street has had Zambians buying up large quantities of soap and toiletries to take home with them.

A big advantage for Zimbabwe is that the foreign customers are buying at retail prices and paying the full sales tax on their purchases.

A spokesman for a men's tailoring chain said: "We have had many buyers from the northern countries and from South Africa as well. Our clothing is good quality and the price makes it very attractive to visitors. This could become a significant

part of retailers' turnover."

Edgars Stores in First Street have recorded "a significant increase" in turnover in all departments with Zambian shoppers buying up women's, children's and men's clothing, in some cases in bulk.

"They started coming down in ones and twos after the election, now they are coming in in droves. We ran out in some lines, but we have restocked and suppliers have been able to meet increased orders," said a spokesman.

They say that in Zambia goods are very expensive and here they are very cheap."

At Truworths, however, general manager Mr Derek Cotsell said he didn't think his store's turnover had been increased by demand from across the border.

Mr George Lehman, manager of the Monomatapa Hotel, reported brisk demand for rooms.

"We get a lot of Zambians staying here, but what they do I don't know.

The Monomatapa is experiencing a boom at present. A few months ago its bed occupancy rate was only around 30 percent. Today it has gone up to the 100 percent mark.

**REALISM TO TEMPER ZIMBABWE-SA RELATIONS**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 May 80 p 6

[Editorial: "No Alternative"]

[Text]

IT has been made clear on both sides of the Limpopo that realism will be the keynote for relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Everyone knows that if this country's economy is to expand properly we will have to rely heavily on South Africa's communications system. That being so, links between Salisbury and Pretoria will have to be maintained at some level.

It is a far from desirable situation, for the policy of apartheid is abhorrent. But for the foreseeable future there is no alternative.

Yet, distasteful though the maintenance of these links may be to the Government, they also provide us with an opportunity and a challenge.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, pointed the way here when he said that South Africa should learn and make changes "in the light of Zimbabwe's bitter struggle".

The last thing Zimbabweans will want to see is a similar struggle developing below the Limpopo. So we must therefore use our position to try to persuade Afrikanerdom peacefully to emerge from its caves of prejudice.

It will not be easy, for when it comes to change the pace of the ox-wagon is obviously too swift for many South Africans.

It may not even be possible. But while there is any hope at all we must persevere. Change must come in South Africa. If it comes by violence and war then the outlook for this country, and for the whole of southern Africa for that matter, is gloomy indeed.

# ZIMBABWE-ZAMBIA TO IMPROVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 7

[Text]

**STEPS** are being taken by the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation to expand and improve its telecommunications services between here and Zambia.

## DELAY

Answering questions from the Herald, a corporation spokesman said subscriber trunk dialling facilities would be restored between the two countries "to their pre-UDI level". This follows a meeting with Zambian PTC officials last month.

There is at present very little demand for direct telecommunications services between this country and countries to the north of Zambia. These countries are accessible via London and present facilities are adequate to cope with this demand," he said.

The PTC planned by 1982 to complete a microwave network linking this country and Zambia plus other countries to the north, he said.

The spokesman said the cost of the expansion and improvement would not "in isolation" cause an increase in postal and telecommunication rates.

The Board's report in the PTC's 1979/1979 annual report said: "Having regard to the continuing unsatisfactory trends in income and expenditure however, the surplus in the current year will do no more than delay the corporation from moving into deficit in August 1980."

"Consequently, the introduction of a further increase of charges will have to be considered towards the end of the 1979/1980 financial year (June 1980)."

The spokesman said direct postal services had been resumed with Kenya and via Kenya to Tanzania. Direct mail from Tanzania came via Zambia and airmail services were again operating between Zimbabwe and Kenya, Zambia and Mauritania.

The need was recognised at last month's meeting with the Zambian PTC for a telecommunication conference of interested African countries to co-ordinate development, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

**YUGOSLAV DELEGATION**--A Yugoslav delegation led by Milovan Zidar, president of the federal committee for agriculture, arrived in Luanda on 21 May. In an address to journalists on arrival, the minister said that the visit was in order to help develop the Angolan economy, particularly in the field of agriculture, and also to study the possibility of increased cooperation between the two countries. [Summary] [LD221342 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 22 May 80]

**ALLEGED PORTUGUESE LEFTISTS RELEASED**--Lisbon, 20 May (AFP)--Four Portuguese nationals who had been detained for 3 years in Angola arrived in Lisbon on Monday evening. Accused of membership in an ultraleftist movement, the Angolan Communist Organization (OCA), the four Portuguese citizens were expelled by the Angola Ministry of the Interior. Upon arrival in Lisbon, they stated that two other Portuguese nationals Mrs Dulce Fonseca and Mr Jose Enes Ferreira, who were also accused of membership in the OCA, have been given an additional 6 months and 1 year of detention respectively. [Text] [AB201853 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT 20 May 80]

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

STUDENT DEMANDS--Reports of unrest among students at the faculties in Yaounde have been confirmed in a letter presented by the students to the government demanding that each student be granted a scholarship for research. Following the request, the government released an amount--considered as an exceptional case--as aid for more than 1,000 students not on scholarships. A radio report, sympathetic to the government, has reported that in spite of the measures taken by the government "a faction of students have created an atmosphere of unrest and disorder which renders normal functioning of the faculties impossible... The government has taken the necessary measures to maintain order at the university campus and its surroundings, and asks the students to resume classes immediately." The last time there were student troubles in Cameroon in 1976, a number were arrested, and the fate of some is still unknown. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 p 812]

CSO: 4420

## UN TOLD IT SHOULD STEP IN NOW, NOT LATER

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 pp 775-777

[Article by Alex Rondos: 'What Hope for Chad?']

[Text] Alex Rondos suggests that the time has come for wider international action.

The announcement of the withdrawal of French troops from Chad last week--some 1,100 based in N'Djamena--has been followed by the news that President Goukhouni has been prevailed upon by leaders at the OAU conference in Lagos to accept a three nation peace keeping force in his country, in spite of his declared intention that the only solution to the fighting in N'Djamena will be the emergence of a clear winner. Meanwhile reports come in of the appearance of more reinforcements for Goukhouni's Forces Armees Populaires from factions that are backed by Libya.

The facts behind this latest initiative at the OAU verge on the cynical. Presidents Shagari, Eyadema and Sekou Toure, under the chairmanship of President Senghor have been elected to implement the ceasefire. However, the agreement on funding the force to oversee the peace will finally be made in July at the OAU summit in Freetown--two months hence and many, many deaths later. M. Edem Kodjo, the OAU Secretary General announced that only if agreement then had not been reached would the UN be called upon. Whatever the goodwill of the diplomats involved, one must only conclude that the fighting will continue while some pacific intention has been displayed to placate all consciences.

Chad is now, de facto, split, though no one wants to acknowledge it. Every day of bloodshed that is allowed to go by merely adds to the bitterness that must one day be overcome if this country is to remain united. Meanwhile the fighting continues and the possibility of foreign intervention, most likely through the multitude of domestic proxies, generally referred to as factions or tendencies, remains a strong possibility, especially with Libya's already acknowledged military support for some of those factions.

The question therefore is: where can a solution to this conflict be found? The "winner take all" attitude, reminiscent of the reaction to the emergence of Mobutu in the Congo, as it then was, is scarcely applicable to Chad today, though Goukhoumi's statements and those of other politicians in Africa would suggest that this is the best solution. It was suggested recently in these columns that no real winner will emerge from this conflict--the only loser will be those who populate the area delineated by the frontiers of Chad.

There is another vital issue to be remembered and which few care to discuss: Chad and its problems are in so many ways a reflection of an Africa that is still, sometimes unconsciously, trying to assert its dependence from colonial rule, within the framework inherited from that colonial era. The issues are manifold: there is the much-talked-of conflict between north and south; at closer scrutiny it emerges that this conflict involves social groups of the same religion--Islam--though of different sects, and of slightly different racial and historical composition.

This civil war represents the attempt to overcome the consequences of overseas boundaries imposed on Africa in the period of political decolonisation. Many of the causes of the war, when it comes to be analysed in great depth, will be seen in light of the intransigence of the former colonial power and the conditions it inflicted upon the country to retain some influence following the so-called independence. One should not, by the way, be persuaded by the argument that Goukhoumi or Habre feel that the presence of French troops in Chad is a condition for the eventual installation of a peaceful political structure in Chad, as the situation is often seen. In essence, Chad represents a problem--the disintegration of an African country, which in law most other states refuse to acknowledge because of the potential repercussions throughout the continent. There is at least one country (Nigeria) where the cause of the maintenance of the territories inherited from the colonial era has been so sacrosanct as to have caused the deaths of many more people than have died in Chad. The ambivalence to Chad may be witnessed in the fact that President Goukhoumi, who effectively controls only about one-third of his country, is accepted and welcomed in Lagos at the OAU summit as the representative of his country, while the new masters of Liberia--whatever the moral implications of the method in which they have achieved power, and perhaps, in their eyes, justice--are turned away.

Africa, therefore, faces a challenge in Chad that most people underestimate and which if tackled could produce consequences and reverberations that could set precedents which could be of explosive political proportions.

Four levels of solution are presented to achieve some kind of peace in Chad. The real politicians, who whether one likes it or not appear to hold sway these days, are inclined to believe that Libya and France--despite its troops withdrawal--will settle the issue. The idea that the factions in Chad will sort the argument out amongst themselves being unrealistic, if

only because they are so deeply indebted to one external influence or another. Libya has successfully created a web of political obligation by assisting various parties militarily, that a victory today by Goukhouni over Habre, would not bring an end to this conflict (see WEST AFRICA, April 21, 1980).

It is suggested that France announced its withdrawal of troops from Chad so as to coincide with the OAU Summit in Lagos. The result would be that such an announcement would avoid the UN Security Council being called upon to judge the issue. The fact is that the allegations against the French protestations of neutrality in the conflict had increased considerably in the last two weeks. To what extent they were true is still difficult to tell because both Boukhouni--who was eventually responsible for demanding and negotiating the withdrawal of the French--and Habre had levelled the same allegation against Paris.

This move by France, it is thought in some quarters, would then open the way for some more effective intervention by either African mediators or the OAU. Once again, experience suggests that neither of these offer an adequate solution to the problem. Both the Nigerians and the Congolese have tried in the last two years to keep forces in N'Djamena and both ventures were not successful. Some countries are too hesitant to deal with Chad because of the inevitable implications of their involvement: the Congolese troops left as soon after the latest bout of fighting began because they regarded their presence as useless, or because the conflict might spill over into neighbouring countries which have a history that is essentially so similar to Chad's as far as national unity is concerned--this applies not just to Nigeria but also to Sudan. Unfortunately, the authority of the OAU is currently at a low ebb. And one cannot afford to wait in such matters--one should never forget the simple fact that it is estimated that there are about 250 casualties a day on average in the fighting in Chad. The Red Cross reports that medical facilities are such in N'Djamena that there is no time to operate on casualties: limbs--where so many injuries occur--are simply amputated. They add that Chad will eventually have to face the problem of dealing socially with a very high proportion of invalids in its society. These are the unpleasant facts of a war about which there has been too much speculation and analysis of the past without sufficient concern for the possible avenues for peace. Neither African nations or the OAU--despite the best will in the world--have proven equal to the challenge of finding a solution to the hostilities in Chad, which have now lasted 15 years.

The final solution, at which too many cynics may raise their hands in horror or treat with polite condescension, is the United Nations. Would it be too much to suggest that the real facts of the case in Chad are--not unlike in Namibia or South Africa--ones of decolonisation. A withdrawal of French troops from Chad will be symbolic in so far that it will represent the end of nearly 20 years of almost uninterrupted post-independence influence. An influence that has laid the foundations of a society that is so



dislocated that to imagine that any indigenous control of the state has replaced it would be ludicrous. If the reports of active Libyan presence in N'Djamena are to be believed, then already the French are being replaced--in principle, whether the replacement is African, Cuban or whatever is irrelevant.

#### The Role of the UN

It has already been suggested that Chad contains many elements of conflicts that are being carefully suppressed in other parts of Africa: it has also been suggested that in Chad we have experienced a classic example of the fallacy of decolonisation. The Secretary General of the United Nations has the openings within the Charter of the UN to draw to the attention of the Security Council the need to deal with a problem which even if it now seems to be entirely localised could so easily spill over in to other African countries. After all, the UN intervention in the Congo was largely the result of the initiative of one man, the Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjöld, and the principle that the UN must take some responsibility for the political and economic decolonisation of Africa. The parallels with the Congo may not be warranted, but the principle, after careful examination, remains roughly the same.

If any idealism is left with those who concern themselves with the fate of Chad, two very difficult issues have to be attacked if any semblance of decency, is to return to the life of Chadians. First peace must be installed. One suggests that the UN become involved more directly and openly in the name of a theory which the current Secretary General is known to support--that of preventive diplomacy. Though during the Congo crisis this policy was aimed at defusing the possibility of rivalry between the two super-powers where a vacuum in the central state authority existed. The former danger is a little more distant in the case of Chad, but let us bear in mind the potential of the problem as reflected in a UN minute at the time of the Congo conflict: such preventive diplomacy can best be deployed in conflicts that are "initially only on the margin or outside the bloc conflicts, but which unless solved or localised, might widen the bloc conflicts and aggravate them." So far Chad has been localised. But since the days of the Congo, bloc antagonism has intruded spectacularly into Africa. French African policy is no longer the plaything of de Gaulle's aspirations to French global diplomatic independence. There is a clear harmony between the African policies of France--displayed muscularly in Zaire, Sahara or Chad in the last two years--and those of the US in Africa. While France takes great care not to aggravate its delicate relations with Libya and other Maghrebian countries, the actions of Libya are by now notoriously autonomous but often fit with the intentions of the Soviet bloc diplomacy. It is an intricate path which could eventually lead to an internationalisation of the Chadian conflict.

To return to the basic point, if a truce can be installed in Chad, through an operation that is representative of the world's more disinterested



parties than an initial step can be taken towards a semblance of a peace in Chad. This could best be done by the UN, and the OAU should in no way feel that such a suggestion would damage the organisation's amour propre. The next stage is much more difficult. It is very easy to impose peace, it is less easy to translate this into effective and durable means of peaceful representative power in Chad. It has been maintained for a long time in these columns that the greatest weakness in Chad has been the absence of an effective structure of state authority, whether it be centralised or federated. A breathing space is now needed for the effective installation of such a structure very rapidly. Once again, a UN intervention carrying with it the weight of the Secretary General could have the prestige and influence to start off such a venture. Furthermore, unlike the Congo, the great advantage in Chad today is that there is no party that calls for outright secession or federation. No matter what the ideological stance of any regime, elections tend to be the bedrock of legitimacy. Again some form of overseeing operation is needed to arrange this in Chad. This is also why the UN would be best equipped to intervene, with the support of the OAU states, to bring about an end to a decade and a half of bloodshed.

The UN represents a unique avenue for consultation and international action: it is also a body which should do itself the great favour of making its presence felt in a continent where political uncertainty reigns--with tragic consequences, as in Chad--and where its prestige would be enhanced by an honourable intervention in the name of all the principles for which that body was created, which include assistance--both economic and political--to the creation of the states that succeeded the European colonial power.

C80: 4420

## PRODUCTION, EXPANSION IN VARIOUS PLANTS REPORTED

### Slaughterhouse By-Products

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Apr 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Central Urban Dwellers' Association Abattoir has earned during the last nine months a total of 5,931,791.39 Birr from service and sales of animal by-products thus registering an increase of 1.6 million Birr over that of the previous year. Comrade Teklu Wolde-Giorgis, General Manager of the Abattoir disclosed here yesterday.

According to the general manager, during the last nine months, a total of 117,265 heads of cattle and 105,960 sheep, goats and pigs were slaughtered.

The animals before being slaughtered and butchered are given the necessary hygienic test, Comrade Teklu said. The by-products including hides, meat remains, blood, bones and fat are processed in the by-product processing plant to produce bonemeal, bloodmeal, glue, and meatmeal.

Ever since the nationalization of the organization, major changes and improvements have been made, he said. Two additional slaughter houses were opened in addition to the instalment of a modern fuel tanker, Comrade Teklu noted. The hides and skin drying shed, the general manager pointed out, was transferred to Kaliti where trimming, fleshing and lacing are done. The transfer has enabled the Abattoir to expand its services.

### Textile Factory

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Apr 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Dire Dawa (EMA)--The dire Dawa Textile Factory has produced in the last nine months 80 per cent of its target for the second phase of the development campaign, Comrade Hailu Negassi, the representative of the workers disclosed recently.

The factory has so far produced 21,973,486 square meters of textile out of the planned 24,487,846 sq. meters. It has also produced 225,313 sq. meters of blankets out of the planned 270,000 sq. meters.

According to Comrade Hailu, the workers give maximum care for the maintenance of production machines.

Currently the factory has 5,650 workers of whom 2,777 are women.

#### Ethio-Plastic Share Company

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] **ADDIS ABABA (EHI)** — The Ethio-Plastic Share Company is currently constructing four additional buildings on Asmara Road at a cost of 700,000 Birr with a view to expanding its activities and promoting the untapped venture of plastic development.

This remark was made by comrade Seyoum Teferra, General Manager of the company in an interview with newsmen here yesterday.

According to the general manager, the construction work of the four buildings will be completed by the end of October, this year. On completion of the construction, the company will extend its operational activities at full capacity and start turning out plastic items that have not been locally produced so far, such as floor tiles, ball-points and egg packing boxes by the end of 1973 E.C. In addition to this, comrade Seyoum said, the production of plastic bags for the production of tree seedlings and irrigation hose will be carried out here in order to meet the increasing demand of the public for such items.

Asked about the background of the company, the general manager stated that the company currently under the Ministry of Industry, and whose ma-

for shareholder is the Government of Revolutionary Ethiopia has never exceeded 600-ton mark total annual output before nationalization. After nationalization the company has registered remarkable achievements with a total annual out-put of over 2,000 tons, it was learned. Comrade Seyoum continued, even then, the company has not been able to carry out its activities to its full capacity.

The chronic shortage of storage space for raw materials and finished goods that resulted from the tremendous increase in its out-put has highly affected the production capacity of the factory in general and the full utilization of the machinery in particular until one month ago.

Upon the company's request for stores and additional space, problems in this area have been partially alleviated since last month with a provision of some rooms for storing raw materials, finished goods and scraps, comrade Seyoum revealed.

The general manager said that with the completion of its new buildings and the extension of its operational activities, the company will be in a position to promote the development of plastics, familiarize the public with the use of plastic products and en-

courage domestic trade and export through the supply of packing materials.

Besides packing materials, the company is the sole local producer of electrical wires and cables, shutters, venetian blinds, plastic water pipes and garden hose. It is also known for the production of plastic household wares.

Asked about the participation and the attitude of the labour force towards development efforts, comrade Abebe Kebede, chairman of the company's discussion forum said that

aware of the fact that the nationalised company belongs to the broad masses and not to an individual, the workers have been and are still striving to boost production and to contribute towards the development of the nation's economy. Accordingly, he added, through the co-ordination of the discussion forum, the work force has been rendering free services once a month every Sunday.

The total number of permanent workers and employees is 168 without including temporary workers numbering between 25 to 30.

### Co-op Shop, Flour Mill

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] A co-operative shop and a flour-mill constructed at a cost of 34,797.46 Birr in the precinct of kebele Ol Higber 13 urban dwellers' association was inaugurated here Sunday by Comrade Feleke Abera, member of the Standing Committee of the Addis Ababa City Council.

The inauguration ceremony, which was held in the presence of invited guests and the residents of the kebele was highlighted by revolutionary and timely songs presented by the youth members of the kebele.

According to Comrade Captain Girma Fanta, Chairman of the kebele, the flour-mill houses three mills installed at a cost of 20,361.95 Birr. The co-operative shop has a capital of 19,000 Birr, the chairman added. Comrade Girma made note of the role being played by the co-operative shop by way of providing the residents with basic commodities like salt, sugar, grains and other consumer goods. Prior to the setting up of the co-operative shop the residents were mercilessly exploited by greedy merchants, the chairman noted.

The flour mill, according to the chairman will be of great help not only to the residents of the kebele but also to those in the vicinity. Formerly, the residents had to go a long distance to have their grain ground, it was learnt.

Comrade Captain Girma revealed that the funds for the construction and purchase of the mills have been collected from the kebele office in cooperation with a humanitarian organization.

## Ethiopian Shipping Corporation

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Apr 80 pp 1,5

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The Ethiopian Shipping Corporation has expanded its services by extending its activities to Mediterranean ports, neighbouring countries and Ethiopian ports. This was disclosed here yesterday by Comrade Bruck Kibede, General manager of the corporation.

Speaking about the early days of the Ethiopian Shipping Corporation, then the Ethiopian Shipping Lines, Comrade Bruck said that it was created in 1964 but started effective operation, in 1966 with a capital staked out by the Ethiopian government and a foreign agency under the management of a Dutch firm. Because the foreign share holders were disillusioned by the prospects of the corporation, he added, they backed out but the Ethiopian government took up the whole share and kept it running. Although the then Ethiopian Shipping Lines was not generating sufficient profit, it used to play a part in rendering shipping service to the nation, Comrade Bruck further said.

Comrade Bruck went on to say that when the Suez Canal was closed, the services of the national carrier which called at North Continent Europe ports was severely affected. In those critical days when foreign ships used to bypass Ethiopian ports, the Ethiopian Shipping Lines played a role of importing and exporting goods to and from Ethiopia via the Cape of Good Hope.

The General Manager of the Ethiopian Shipping Corporation complained that some foreigners engaged in import-export business sabotaged the then Ethiopian Shipping Lines by declining

to take advantage of its services and by resorting to foreign liners alone. After, the advent of the revolution, he pointed out, such anomalies were redressed and the corporation is rendering a full-fledged service.

When it commenced operation, the national carrier was only calling at the North Continent Europe ports said Comrade Bruck. However, he added, in course of time, its service expanded and managed to start additional services to Mediterranean ports since last March. The extension of its services also covers neighbouring countries and between Ethiopian ports. In order to broaden the services of the corporation, Comrade Bruck revealed, the revolutionary government has approved the purchase of a fleet of six additional vessels. He further added that on delivery of these vessels, the corporation will embark on rendering services to the Far East and Persian Gulf areas.

The major goods ferried abroad by the national liner, according to the manager of the corporation, are coffee, hides and skins, pulses while the ones brought to the country include capital goods and processed raw material input for factories. As the corporation is not a cross trading agency which would delay the arrival of import commodities and since it is easily accessible to claimants for loss of goods suffered by a domestic firm and because it collects freight in local currency, it is in cordial terms with domestic business men engaged in import-export business Comrade Bruck noted.



Through its effective service, command Bruck finally concluded, the Ethiopian Shipping Corporation has won the confidence of businessmen in Ethiopia and abroad. It is also learned that the corporation is now training thirty people abroad in various skills to meet its growing need for skilled manpower.

### Faffa Foods Plant

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 May 80 p 3

[Text] . Faffa is an Amharic word meaning "grow strong and healthy". The story of Faffa goes back to the early days of the establishment called the Children's Nutrition Unit, later named the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute (ENI), which was jointly started by the Ethiopian and Swedish governments in 1969. To improve nutrition of the young child, nutrition education should concentrate mainly on the improvement of the nutritional value of foods prepared at home, during the weaning period. It is also required to produce protein-rich foods from locally available raw materials on a semi-industrial or industrial scale for distribution to the public at a reasonable price.

Basic studies were performed in the Institute of Medical Chemistry, Uppsala University, Sweden. The recipes evolved were tested first among children of ENI's staff, then at an orphanage attached to the project, and finally at a large-scale among the inhabitants of Ijaji, a village 210 kms west of Addis Ababa.

*Faffa, Met...* (pre-cooked formula), *Dube Duket* (enriched soya wheat flour), and *Edget* (for infants who cannot be breastfed) are products of

the Faffa Foods Plant, foods are blends of cereals and legumes (pulses). At first the locally-grown tiny grains of *teff* were used as the cereal base. Currently, however, wheat is used as the base. It also contains soya (18%), peas (10%), sugar (8%), dried skimmed milk (5%), iodized salt (1%) and vitamin/mineral mix (1%). Soya and peas are roasted to suit local taste. One part of Faffa is mixed with 4 parts of water and boiled for 5 minutes and the resulting porridge is fed to infants from 6 months onwards. The composition is given below. "Chemical score" for protein quality is about 65 with tryptophan as the limiting amino acid. The protein efficiency ratio is 2.83 compared with casein 3.34.

### Increasing Production

Marketing trials began in 1967. Since 1970 there has been a continuously increasing production which soon reached about 300 tons annually. In the last 3 years, however, the plant has been producing about 1000 tons annually, its maximum capacity, on a one shift basis.

At the beginning of 1979 the plant was transferred to a new site on the outskirts of Addis Ababa. The capa-



city of the new plant is several times greater than the earlier one. Since 1976 the Faffa Foods Plant is incorporated into the Ethiopian Food Corporation which is under the Ministry of Industry.

At present Faffa is packed in many forms. One is in 50 kg sacks for use by the Relief & Rehabilitation Commission and International agencies. This market is not subsidised and the product is sold at cost price. The subsidised commercial Faffa is packed in 250 gm. plastic bags and sold at Ethiopian Birr 1.65 per kg. The subsidy is made by the Government.

The principal problems of the Plant are distribution and storage. Distribution is currently made with big trucks to 5 centres in the Administrative Regions, and from there to local

stores, drugstores and stores run by Farmers' Associations in the surrounding three Administrative Regions. Demand generally exceeds supply and this tends to favour price increases. Efforts are being made to obtain more soya beans through contracts with State farms and co-operative farms in settlement areas.

Faffa is extensively used in Ethiopia. It is used as a supplementary food for young children in the resettlement areas where over a million persons are currently trying to establish themselves in various regions of the country. This project has required and still requires a lot of effort in research and promotion, both by supporting external agencies (especially SIDA and UNICEF) and the Ethiopian Government.

#### Anbessa Shoe Factory

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 May 80 p 8

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (EH) — Of the 400,000 pairs of leather shoes envisaged to be produced by the Anbessa Leather Shoe Factory here, until the end of March some 400,000 pairs were produced. Intensive efforts are being exerted by the factory to improve the quality and increase the quantity of shoes by way of employing all devices and techniques ever since the major means of production and distribution and financial institutions were nationalised.

Comrade Bussa Bedasa, Manager of the Anbessa Leather Shoe Factory made these remarks in an interview with *The Ethiopian Herald* yesterday.

The manager brought to light the conditions of the factory in the past

in which, he said, prior to the eruption of the revolution this factory was solely owned by a foreign capitalist under the name Dar Mar. The factory was set up during the period of Italian occupation. After the expulsion of fascist invaders from Ethiopia it remained under the exclusive domain of the feudo-bourgeois regime, he said.

#### Substantial Increase

Comrade Bussa stated that leather shoe industry which was formerly under the monopoly of two private companies had posed obstacle to the development of leather shoe industry.

The manager stressed the notable progress made in the production activities in the wake of the nationalisation of the major means of production and distribution centres which, he

said, could well be attributed to the active participation of the working force coupled with the replacement of machinery and the introduction of the shift system. Accordingly, he pointed out that the factory has registered a substantial increase in the production of quality leather shoe, most significantly, since 1976. The production of leather shoe has increased from 239,573 pairs in 1976-77 to 456,235 in 1978-1979 and likewise, the sales value for the items have grown from 4,348,288 Birr to 8,015,758 Birr respectively.

### Improved Technology

According to Comrade Buma, despite defects which may rarely occur, efforts are being made to raise the quality of the products by way of employing improved technology. The manager made note of the efforts being geared to satisfy all income groups with regard to the respective and relative costs of the various models of shoe produced. In view of this, he said, that the cost of 41 percent of the total shoes produced ranges from 22-25 Birr, 32 percent from 23-30 Birr 1-2 percent below 20 Birr.

Speaking about distribution, the manager said that the sales are being carried out through retail shops and dealers. According to Comrade Buma, in Addis Ababa alone there are four retail shops and a distribution centre, outside the capital retail shops are stationed in Jimma, Agaro, Namsuth while in Dire Dawa and Dese new shops will shortly commence operation. There is a plan to open up new retail shops in the towns of Bahr Dar and Shashemene, it was disclosed.

Experts from the United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP) specialising in shoe technology and machinery maintenance are rendering invaluable assistance in the efforts for quality production. He added that training programmes for workers sponsored by the UNDP is also being conducted here at home and abroad.

Comrade Buma made note of the necessity of increasing production and said that factory expansion and the replacement of worn out machinery on a phase out basis should be a matter of urgency.

The manager described the labour-management relationship cordial and based on mutual understanding for a common goal.

### Cotton Mill

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 May 80 pp 1,5

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The Addi Ababa Cotton Factory turned out 1,766,430 kgs of cotton yarn and 1,004,194 square metres of blankets in the last 9 months extending from July 1, 1979 to 31st March 1980. This production has exceeded the targets for the period which were 1,694,302

kg of yarn and 948,927 sq. metres of blankets. This was revealed here yesterday.

The information was given by Comrade Berhane Teweldai, Acting General Manager of the Addi Ababa cotton Factory in an interview with newsmen. Comrade Berhane explained

in detail the activities of the factory. He said that the factory is composed of cotton spinning factory, ginning factory and blanket factory. A spinning expansion project which is going to cost about 23 million Birr is underway. Upon completion the project will employ about 650 workers both skilled and unskilled. When it begins operation in June 1981 the project will partially meet the local demand for cotton yarn. Presently the various machines are properly maintained and some new machines have been purchased and installed. This has helped to avoid labour performed overtime. Moreover, the quality of yarn produced has been improved, it was learnt.

Speaking about the efficiency of the factory, Comrade Berhane said that formerly it used to produce 6,200 kilos of cotton yarn per day but now the daily production has shot up to 8,000 kilos. He attributed this marked increase in production to the commendable efforts of the workers and their adherence to disciplinary principles, he disclosed.

In this connection, Comrade Fekadu Zikie, Chairman of the Factory's labour union said that 72 of the workers are in the war front. The remaining workers are effectively covering the jobs of their comrades. The workers, fully aware of their responsibility to promote production, have been closely co-operating with the management in this endeavour. As a result we have made good results in this direction. The workers, are constantly raising their level of consciousness through discussion forums, he revealed.

## PLANS OUTLINED FOR EXPANSION OF STOCKRAISING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Ethiopia is blessed with immense livestock potential. This potential has so far contributed a lot to the nation's economic development. In view of the vastness of this great resource, much more has to be done to properly harness in order to obtain maximum benefits. This corporation should strive forward to improve the situation in the proper development and utilization of livestock.

These remarks were made by Comrade George Antonatos, Acting General Manager of the Animal and Fisheries Corporation in an interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD. Describing the objectives of the corporation, Comrade George said that it is engaged in activities which seek to properly exploit and harness the country's animal resources. Animals include dairy and beef cattle, swines, poultry and rabbits. The country's animal potential is mainly quantitative. The corporation makes efforts to promote the quality and standard of the animals for the benefit of local consumers and for export markets in order to generate foreign exchange revenue, he revealed.

## Breeding Centres

"To this effect", continued Comrade George, "We run dairy farms for milk. We produce cheese and butter in our dairy processing industry and distribute it to our customers. He went on to say that the Corporation exports meat in addition to the export of live animals. The corporation sells meat to local consumers through the Retail Corporation. Beef animals are bred in fattening, swine and rabbit breeding centres. [as published]

Comrade George disclosed that, so far, the Corporation has been operating farms which were nationalized from private owners. In future, the Corporation will not be limited to these engagements. Large-scale breeding centres especially in relation to dairy, beef-cattle ranching, poultry and swine farms must be expanded, he stressed.

The Acting General Manager further explained that, in the immediate future, there are plans to develop five large scale dairy farms made up of 500 to 2,000 milking cow units in Harar, Jimma, Kombolcha (Wello), Awassa, and Shoa. Each of these units, with the exception of that in Shoa, will have its own milk processing plants of ten to twenty thousand litres capacity. There will be animal feed processing plants in each of the centres. The programmes for the development of this field of endeavour is under study, it was learnt.

According to Comrade George, there are plans to reorganize the existing dairy farms. During 1972-1973 budget year 5 dairy farms with a potential for marked improvement are under consideration. These farms are the Kuruftu, Mojo, Salalie, Mullo, and Holeta dairy farms. Artificial insemination is used to improve the genetic quality of cows, he underlined.

Asked of the impact these new schemes will have upon implementation, he noted that there is a serious shortage of milk supply in the urban areas. The development of such dairy farms will, in the long run, definitely be of substantial help in alleviating that shortage.

#### Further Expansion

In connection with the prospects for the future production of meat, the Acting General Manager said that this has also been given due consideration during the 1972-1973 budget. A 4,000 hectare 12,000 breeding cow-unit ranch is expected to be established in Netti near Mekki. The studies have already been completed and it is only a matter of implementation. In Debre Zeit a swine farm with 5,000 finished pigs (pigs ready for slaughter) is already under construction. Two other similar farms each with the same size and capacity are expected to be established in Alem Tena (Zewai Road) and Asmara, he underscored.

With regard to the raising of sheep, Comrade George said that three sheep ranches with an output of 3,000 finished sheep are expected to be established in Bonga, Fincha and Jijiga areas. Furthermore a new rabbit farm is going to be established during the coming budget year.

Referring to poultry farming he said that the poultry farms in Shola and Debre Zeit are going to be expanded. In Debre Zeit the construction is underway of a poultry farm with a capacity of 90,000 broilers (meat birds). Centres for breeding and replacement in Debre Zeit as well as layers is also under construction. When the latter is completed, it will have a capacity for 56,000 replacement stock, 10,000 breeding stock and a capacity of 40,000 layers in cages. Similar activities of expansion are underway in Dire Dawa, Kombolcha, Bahr Dar and other places. The Shola poultry farm will expand to a capacity of 200,000 layers and broilers. The construction to facilitate this expansion is underway, he concluded.



FISHING INDUSTRY, DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 May 80 p 3

[Article by Girma Lemma in the column "From the World of Science":  
"Ethiopia's Fishing Potential"]

[Text] The majority of our population is undernourished and in many areas people suffer from malnutrition. At present as well as in the future the necessity of developing new sources of animal fats and protein will demand a better utilization of the food sources available. Fisheries resources, despite their high nutritional value and relative abundance, remain underdeveloped. They constitute one of the best opportunities available to improve the nutritional standards of our growing population.

In order to appreciate our fisheries potential some knowledge on fish production will be necessary. Fish production, whether in the tropics or temperate regions, would be grouped under two topics: mainly capture fisheries and culture fisheries. Culture fisheries need proper cultivation of fish either in ponds, lakes, rivers or rice fields while capture fisheries cover the production of fish simply by exploitation of resources from off-shore and coastal areas of the sea, and from inland lakes and rivers.

The hauling of a school of fish from a body of water is only the final link in a chain of events. Fishery production is based on a series of biological processes that can be divided into five main stages: the primary plant production, the conversion of the organic matter produced by the plant into suitable food for fish usually by a "food chain" of animals, the feeding of the fish and the conversion of the food into flesh, the cropping of the production by man and the replenishment of the stock by reproduction.

The most important aspect of fisheries in tropical countries, including Ethiopia, is the higher productivity of the waters not only in comparison to that of temperate waters but also in comparison to the production of other crops on the land.



## Reasons for High Productivity

There are several reasons for the high productivity. The uniformly high temperature of the tropics causes a rapid and continuous turn over of the materials in all the biological processes including the rate of growth of fish. There would, in consequence, be more crop per unit time in tropical than in temperate waters. Another important advantage is the feeding habit of many important species of fish, e.g. Tilapia. Tilapia species can thrive very well on phytoplankton and thus minimize the loss of nutrients due to successive "food chains." Tilapia zilli feeds on aquatic weeds and thus brings back into circulation the nutrients locked up in the plant tissue, at the same time destroying weeds which might have been used as breeding sites for undesirable insects and molluscs.

In Ethiopia, the area of lakes amounts to about 7000 km<sup>2</sup>. There are several major rivers with valuable fish species. The country has about 1000 km. of coast line on the Red Sea. Its inland waters harbour about 110 species of fish. Since no detailed survey has so far been done, it is certain that there are more species still unknown to us. There is also very little information on the details of the fish potentials of Ethiopian waters. The knowledge that we have is very general and is based on estimates relating our waters with those of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania about whose lakes and rivers there is more concrete information. Hence, the need for at least a preliminary study of our fish and fisheries potential cannot be overemphasized.

The commercially valuable species of fish of our inland waters are, in order of importance, Tilapia nilotica (Koroso), Carias mossambicus, Barbus gregorii, Lates niloticus and Bagrus docmac. There are other species with localized importances.

At present no significant fishing activity takes place at any of the rivers in Ethiopia. The main river bodies and their flood plains, when present, could be utilized as useful sources of protein. Since most of the rivers are subjected to floods, the productivity of the river fisheries is likely to vary from season to season. The exact extent of production cannot be stated since the sporadic catches offer little information about production.

Flood plains of large rivers support some of the most valuable fisheries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. From the annual observation of the floods of the Awash valley it is apparent that similar rivers such as the Ghennale, Wabi Shebale, the Baro and the Omo have great potentials for flood fisheries.

## Culture Fisheries

Another source of fish in inland waters is culture fisheries. Fish culture may be as old as animal husbandry and information on techniques of fish

culture dating back to 475 B.C. are available from China. The practice is new in Africa with the exception of Egypt where Tilapia is thought to have been cultured by ancient Egyptians in 3000 B.C. This has not yet been introduced in Ethiopia although it has been shown at the experimental level that such important fish species as Tilapia nilotica and Tilapia zilli do well in man made ponds. Hence, lands which are not good for agricultural purposes could be used for fish culture. It is also interesting to note that valuable species like Clarias mossambicus (catfish) can stand poorly oxygenated waters, thus making heavy fertilization of ponds feasible. The practice could be introduced successfully through the peasant as well as the urban dwellers associations.

Some of the commercially exploitable fish species of the Red Sea are: Merktotsichthys punctata (Sardine), Anchoviella sp. (Anchovy), Sardinella longiceps (Oily Sardine), Pranesus pinguis, Upeneus sp. (Red mullet), Nemipterus japonicus (Threadfin Bream), Saurida tumbil (Lizard fish), Salar mate (Horse mackerel), Paetodes spp., Pomadasys spp. Rastrelliger sp. (Mackerel), Epinephelus areolatus, Sphyrna jello (Barracuda), Thunnus albacares (Tello fin tuna), Scomberomorus commersoni, Lutianus sp., Lethrinella miniata, Plectropomus Coryphaena sp., Pomadasys sp. Carcharias menisarrah.

In Ethiopia both coastal and offshore fisheries, especially the latter, are under-exploited and this is generally true in the case of all developing countries. The under utilization of the marine fish resources is accounted for by the absence of meaningful mechanization and lack of modern fishing gears and techniques. In Ethiopia, capture methods employed range from spearing and harpooning to seines and tawls. Some of the techniques used are hand catching in drying lagoons and flooded fields, digging out lung-fish from their burrows (i.e. Barro river) and line and other devices such as traps, gill nets, lift nets and cast nets.

Non-mechanized fishing vessels generally operate up to a distance of about 40 km. from the shore for about 15-16 days in a month, and only 40% of the time is spent in actual fishing, the remaining time being spent in waiting for favourable wind and in reaching to and returning from fishing grounds. Mechanized boats, on the other hand, are able to extend their range of fishing area to about 80 km. from the shore for 22-24 days in a month and nearly 70% of the time of absence from the port is spent in actual fishing. Mechanized vessels are also able to land their catches in fresh conditions at proper marketing times. In Ethiopia there are only a few mechanized boats used for fishing.

#### Underdeveloped Aspect

Another underdeveloped aspect and hence, a cause for low efficiency in fisheries in Ethiopia is the use of fishing gears which are made from very crude materials. In Ethiopia as well as many other developing countries where division of labour is less specialized in comparison with the

developed countries, there are fishermen who spin their own fibres and braid their own nets. Wooden floats, stones, shells lumps of coral and baked clay may also constitute the fishing gear. Fibres of many plants are still the main raw materials for net making. All natural fibres are liable to be attacked by micro-organisms which thrive very well in humid and tropical areas. Moreover there is the danger of rotting in immersion of long duration or by storage. Most of the synthetic fibres, however, are resistant to setting and they dry immediately after they are pulled out of the water. The synthetic fibres are resistant to abrasions which could be either chaffing against sand and pebbles on the sea bed or against the boat. This will eliminate the time spent in repairing. There are more advantages to the use of synthetic fibres in net making and, hence, introduction of these nets will increase the efficiency of our fishermen.

In short we need to have better information about our fisheries through scientific surveys on the types and numbers of fish in our water bodies. We should also improve our technology for catching fish, be it in inland waters or in marine habitats. The practice of fish culture should also be introduced step by step. A special educational programme geared to the improvement of our fish production needs to be established.

(Adopted from SENET, A. A. University)

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**RESISTANT COFFEES PLANTED--Jimma--**About 144,137 coffee seedlings certified as disease resistant have been prepared for plantation in line with the second-round economic development campaign in Kaffa region, it was reported by the manager of the regional branch office of the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. According to information released by the general manager Comrade Melkamu Dareseh seven hectares of land have been prepared in six kebele peasant associations to raise 400,000 similar disease resistant seedlings for next year's plantation season. It was learnt that 232 coffee seed beds have been prepared on the stated area of land with the help of free labour service provided by the peasants in the area. The site where the 144,137 coffee seedlings would be planted 46 hectares wide has already been prepared it was reported. Comrade Melkamu also revealed that registration of coffee plantations over 3,756 hectares of land to be treated has been completed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Apr 80 p 6]

**TRAINING IN BUCHAREST--Addis Ababa (ENA)--**Four heads of departments of the Ethiopian Tourism and Hotels Commission left for Bucharest, Romania, yesterday to attend a three-week training programme. The team is led by Comrade Mesfin Tassele, General Manager of the Training Institute of Hotels and Tourism. Other members of the team are Comrade Denjene Gashie, General Manager of Hotels and Recreations Corporation, Comrade Yeshitila Demissie, General Manager of the Tourist Trade Corporation, and Comrade Daniel Tegenue, head of Finance and System in the Commission. Comrade Abebe Worku, the Commissioner of Tourism and Hotels, reminded the departing team to draw the maximum benefit from the training session. He said that as Romania is a country with rich experience in tourism, the officials would have a valuable opportunity to learn more about their field. The training session was organised jointly by the Romanian government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 May 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## DECLINE IN PEANUT REVENUES FOR 1979-1980

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 812

[Text]

The 1979-80 groundnut crop will bring The Gambia no more than D40m., a 41 per cent drop from the figures last year indicating a D27m. deficit, according to the deputy managing director of the Gambia Produce Marketing Board, Mr. Kahba M. Jallow. He said the effects of a poor season were further compounded by the rise in freight rates, and a drop in world market prices.

Mr. Jallow said The Gambia should receive aid from the EEC Stabex plan for loss of revenue. But that will have to be determined, he said, since compensation from Stabex in the last two years would probably put The Gambia in non-eligible category for this year according to agreements in Lomé I.

The GPMD Managing Director, Mr. Demba Ndow, recently toured the Provinces where he said the problem of transportation had also affected crop traffic. He said the Board was looking into the shortage with a view to distributing essentials like oil, rice, and fertiliser to farming communities.

Both men said they were pleased with the cotton harvest of which the Board purchased 950 tonnes, 150 tonnes more than last year. The cotton development project under the African Development Bank planned on 4,000 hectares when the project's four-year projection period ended in 1978. By 1979, the deputy director said, only 2,400 hectares were under cultivation producing 363kgs. per hectare.

He said farmers had found little interest in cotton growing but the Board's provision of incentives was now paying dividends and could raise the hectare potential of the cotton fields to 1,000kgs. of crop per hectare.

The rice harvest this year, Mr. Jallow said, will still leave us importing the grain. He added that until the Pachar-Jachali swamps are developed and the barrage construction completed, imports in rice will not be reduced. He called on the Agriculture Department to help farmers with working capital, start a production credit system and open more land for farmers to cultivate.

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

**CHINESE GO HOME**--The first agricultural cooperation project between China and the Gambia has been concluded and the Chinese team engaged in the work has returned home. At a farewell party at the Chinese Embassy in Banjul, Mr Li Jie, the charge d'affaires, commended the team for successfully completing its task. He said in the past five years, the team had reclaimed 2,600 acres of new irrigated rice fields and rendered technical guidance to the original 4,000 acres. "In addition," he said, "the Chinese side has provided a certain amount of machinery and equipment, including 118 power-tillers and 142 pumps, and has trained 131 technicians for the Gambian side." The total output of irrigated rice in 1979 reached 11,800 tons, which was more than twice that of 1975, Mr Jie said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 812]

**WHARF AT KAUR**--Kaur town is to get a new wharf. This was disclosed by the Vice President, Mr Assan Musa Camara when he announced details of the D2m. plans for the port. Financing will come from the European Investment Bank and African Development Bank. Funds from the Republic of China will be used to set up health centres and provide electricity for the area. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 812]

CSO: 4420



REPORTED MOTIVES FOR ATTEMPT ON TOURE'S LIFE

Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 May 80 p 4

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "A 'Timely' Attempt"]

[Text] Dakar--Denouncing, once again, the "permanent plot" threatening independent Guinea's survival for over 20 years, Sekou Toure spoke of the attempt made against his life, which killed one person and wounded about 30 more.

"While visiting China officially and then being present at Tito's funeral," the chief of state declared, "I learned that a new plot was being organized against our institutions, and upon my return, I immediately met with the leaders of our party in order to inform them about it."

Without denying the evidence--but expressing doubts that the president was the actual target--numerous specialists in Guinean affairs do not exclude the fact that this could be a machination aimed at unconditional partisans of the Soviet Union. Referring to the "plot," Sekou Toure thought it appropriate to remind his audience that, "while not forgetting what the Soviet Union did for us," he had condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Guinean dictator, fearing the possible repercussions in his country of events in Liberia may well have taken the initiative once again.

Moreover, while finding himself in great financial difficulties and increasingly betting on the West (cancellation of air and port facilities to the Russians in Guinea, recent veto for transit through Guinea of Soviet military materiel for Mali), it appears almost certain that Sekou Toure increasingly feared he would suffer the same fate as Congolese President Ngouabi who, according to agreed-upon testimony of an overwhelming nature, was murdered in March 1977 for having intended to "betray" those who had formerly brought him to power.

For this very timely "unsuccessful attempt" seems to have taken place to parry the domestic designs of those who believed they could take the windings made toward Western enterprises in order to change the course of a "revolution" which, now more than ever, is at the service of personal power.

CSO: 4400

ACTIVITIES OF DELEGATION TO EUROPE REVIEWED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] A delegation from the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, led by Comrade Vasco Cabral, state commissioner of economic cooperation and planning [CECEP], traveled to Europe recently to discuss issues of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with EEC countries.

In addition to signing a fishing agreement with the EEC, our delegation had an opportunity to discuss questions pertaining to EEC activities in our country within the framework of the First Lome Convention, and to consider some actions included in the new convention. According to Cabral, it was stressed that Guinea-Bissau was the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] country which had most fully carried out its program. As a result, it was announced that our country will be granted a substantial increase in aid over the next 5 years.

Comrade Samba Lamine Mane, commissioner of natural resources, and Comrade Lorena Santos, director of that commission, took part in discussions with the EEC to analyze problems in the development of the country's southeastern region, namely exploitation of the mineral ores in Boe, use of the Port of Buba and construction of a railroad to transport our minerals. "We felt it was urgent to study this project, which should be financed by the EEC. There was a series of technical problems, and hence we had to discuss this matter at the policy level. The obstacles were resolved, however, and the project will go forward."

Our delegation also took the opportunity to bring up questions regarding food assistance and other specific projects in progress in our country. Meeting with Commissioner Claude Cheysson, the delegation from Guinea-Bissau brought up questions facing African countries whose official language is Portuguese, and Guinea-Bissau's participation in African economic activities.

Meeting with the Belgian minister of cooperation, Comrade Cabral had an opportunity to review basic questions of cooperation. "According to an agreement signed during Comrade President Luis Cabral's visit to that country, it was decided that Belgium would provide us with a certain amount of aid. This has not materialized, and we hope that, as a result of this conversation, not only training and technical assistance but also certain new projects will be forthcoming."

In Holland, the government delegation of Guinea-Bissau discussed issues of cooperation. As Vasco Cabral stressed: "There is great readiness to assist us; they have taken specific measures to go forward with the projects, and we are convinced that the cooperation projects with Holland will be carried out soon."

The commissioner of economic coordination also met with nongovernmental organizations, specifically with Novibe, which will finance part of the 1980 budget for the CEPIS project. Efforts were made to secure funding from other organizations for the CEPIS in following years.

Accompanied by Luis Sanca, our ambassador, Comrade Cabral went next to France, where he had a long conversation with the French minister of cooperation, evaluating our cooperation and some difficulties, which have been overcome. He also talked to the CEDES firm, which is going to conduct seminars and short courses in our country.

Before returning home, the commissioner went to Portugal, where he succeeded in recruiting several technicians, economists and accountants to work with the CECEP, companies and other state commissions.

Within the style of Gulbenkian, the commissioner discussed with Dr Sa Machado, former foreign affairs minister, the possibility of assistance in the publication of certain social, economic and cultural material.

6362

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

**TOBACCO PLANT UNDER STUDY**--A tobacco products plant should be inaugurated in 1983, with the creation of a Luso-Guinea-Bissau quasi-public association. To this end, the Directorate of People's Warehouses has invited the president of the management council of "Tabaqueira" to Bissau to concretize an idea proposed long ago for the establishment of a cigarette factory in our country. All the tobacco products consumed here are manufactured in Portugal by "Tobaqueira" and are sold locally under the "No Pintcha" label. Over 30 million pesos in foreign exchange reserves are spent on these imports every year. According to information gathered by the ANG, the raw material for the new plant will be produced in this country, and the responsible officials have already taken steps to expand the production of tobacco, which experts say is of excellent quality. It is reported that in Nhacra, in collaboration with Cuban specialists, technicians of the State Rural Development Commission conducted an experiment with results considered positive. It will be repeated in Gambiel, a site chosen particularly for its excellent soil and conditions for irrigation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Mar 80 p 3] 6362

**PAIGC DELEGATION RETURNS**--Following a working visit to the GDR, a PAIGC delegation led by Comrade Jose Araujo, executive secretary of the party's CEL [Executive Struggle Committee], has returned to Bissau. In the GDR, the delegation held important discussions with a high-level delegation of the SED, led by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee. It also held other meetings, namely with the GDR Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and other institutions with which our party has ties of cooperation. Our delegation paid a courtesy and working visit to Hans Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice of the GDR, and also had a meeting at the Bebelberg Academy of Sciences of Government and Law. During a stopover in Moscow, our delegation discussed party cooperation with a delegation from the Central Committee of the CPSU, led by Rostislav Ulianovsky. The PAIGC delegation included Comrades Fidelis Cabral de Almada, member of the party's Supreme Struggle Committee and state commissioner of justice, and Antonio Monteiro, permanent secretary of the National People's Assembly of Cape Verde. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Mar 80 p 1] 6362

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--A cooperation accord between Guinea-Bissau and France in the area of peanut production and animal traction was signed day before yesterday in the CEDR (State Commission of Rural Development) by Commissioner Mario Cabral and French Ambassador Yves Robin, in the presence of Comrade Avito Jose da Silva, secretary general of the CEDR, Inacio Semedo Jr, director general of cooperation, and several other officials of the commission. The accord was pursuant to a general cooperation accord between France and our country, signed on 16 April 1976. The accord will provide assistance in the project already in progress in the regions of Bafata and Oio. It covers various stages in the diversification and improvement of production of peanuts and the use of animal traction in this production. Funding for this phase is estimated at 2.5 million French francs. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Mar 80 p 1] 6362

CRASH OF GUINEAN AIRCRAFT--An Air Guinea plane had an accident yesterday at the Bissalanca airport, resulting in injuries to 14 people, 6 of whom were admitted to the Simao Mendes Hospital. The plane was carrying the Guinean ministers of public works and the presidency and other members of a delegation which was coming to arrange for the visit of President Ahmed Sekou Toure to our country. None of the members of the delegation was harmed. The crew was most severely affected, and some other passengers were hospitalized. The accident occurred at about 1430 hours. On landing, the plane missed the runway and was sent hurtling out of the airport. The aircraft was a Soviet-built Antonov-24, registration No 3X-GAU, and was on its regular Monday flight between Conakry and Bissau. A committee of inquiry was created immediately to investigate the causes of the accident. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401



ECONOMIC PROGRESS, 'SUCCESS' DISCUSSED

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 80 pp 23-25

[Article by Anne Rouse: "AFRICA Answers Pomonti: Ivory Coast's Future Is Not in Danger"]

[Text] In a series of three articles that appeared in the newspaper LE MONDE beginning last 29 January, our colleague Jean Claude Pomonti deliberately incriminated the Ivorian model of development. For those who know the facts about this extraordinary country, which already no longer completely belongs to the group of underdeveloped countries, there is cause for reflection and we cannot help but be surprised by the defeatist tone taken by a journalist who is usually well informed on African events. We are anxious to make some corrections of a certain number of assertions and to juxtapose to this almost tragic view the simple truth of facts and figures.

The Facts and Figures

At the same time the planning's general management is feverishly studying the major options of the 1981-1985 plan, we are also drawing up the balance sheet of the last 5 years to point out the strong points and weaknesses.

Ivory Coast's yearly growth rate during the last 5 years should be in the vicinity of 7 percent. This result, while below the ambitious objective of 8.7 percent, is no less noteworthy when we realize the difficulties that the country had to overcome during the seventies: oil crisis, economic slump and generalized inflation in the OECD countries, international speculation on raw materials, deteriorations of the terms of trade, etc....

The Ivorian success is not the result of an accident but rests on the government's propping up of domestic demand, principally by making large sums available for public and semi-public investments.



In its 1979 report on world development, the World Bank says, on page 4: "Developing countries--despite difficulties that they are currently experiencing in a climate not very favorable to international trade--have to resist the temptation to adopt a trade policy of self withdrawal, or postpone the transition to an economy more oriented towards exports."

Now Mr Pomonti is upbraiding Ivory Coast for having followed this advice and being in debt to such a degree that future development could suffer. The Ivorian liberal model could even, in his opinion, lead the country to its ruin. Since the model is based on the contribution of foreign production factors, capital and technical assistance, we have to examine Ivory Coast's current situation within these two components.

Ivory Coast is currently experiencing strains on its balance of payments. This is nothing new and can be accounted for by the international situation already referred to. The various causes are separate one from the other and are due to the uneven increases in the market prices of coffee and cocoa, the fast rise in the prices of imports, and the deficit in allocation transactions.

#### Fluctuating Export Earnings...

The instabilities regarding the market prices of coffee and cocoa are connected to their really anachronistic pricing method, independent of just Ivory Coast's inclination. But yet the country was able to turn to an advantage the record market prices registered in 1977 to succeed in a series of investment transactions without too much concern for its immediate liquidity. Now, at the end of this decade, danger is again hovering over the prices and the authorities preferred to break off cocoa sales rather than yield to dirt cheap production prices. Sales resumed last February making it possible to achieve a perceptible profit. Obviously this fact refutes LE MONDE's statements fearing the rotting of inventories because of an especially humid season. We should not forget, if need be, a basic truth: as long as Africa will not have succeeded in setting up an international mechanism for price support of raw materials, there will be little likelihood that pricing will stop being uneven. Last 26 February's issue of LE MONDE wittingly recalled the example of the "Bogota Group," the association of South American coffee producers. For the first time this group intervened deliberately and en masse on the London and New York forward markets by requiring that the sale of 20,000 tons of coffee be physically honored while usually less than one percent is actually delivered. Their intention was to directly control the market in this way rather than waiting for a hypothetical breaking of the deadlock in the North-South negotiations.

Furthermore, to avoid being dependent on coffee and cocoa, which with wood make up the main part of export receipts, Ivory Coast launched into a vast sugar program from which obviously one must not expect miracles in the very first years. Did the international organizations that advised her to diversify her crops this way make a fool of her as LE MONDE suggests?

It is certainly too soon to make a definitive judgment on the results of such an endeavor but one thing alone is certain: if Africa wants to get out of its underdevelopment, it has to compete with Europe wherever exploitation conditions are favorable.

### ...But a Reduction in Import Expenditures

The second factor that acted on the trade balance is the increase in imports caused by the ambitious government investment program and the overall rise in prices of durable goods, fuel, and semi-finished products.

The increase in imports in value was 38 percent in 1977, 22 percent in 1978, and was expected to decrease to the level of 7 to 10 percent during the years 1979 and 1980. This trend is an expression of a decrease in overseas purchasing programs and European inflation. The pricing of export products having been low in 1978 and 1979, the trade balance showed a surplus of 143 billion CFA F in 1977, a surplus of 36 billion in 1978, was balanced in 1979, but a surplus of 40 billion is anticipated for 1980. To this result is attached the structural deficit in the balance of services of around 30 or 40 billion a year. But the efforts undertaken by the government in the area of transportation and more particularly the remarkable entry of Ivory Coast and SITRAM [Ivorian Sea Transport Company] onto the international maritime scene should make it possible to redress the services balance. So the situation is not as bad as people want to make it sound, seeing that 1980 will see a surplus in goods and services while a deficit was noted from 1970 to 1973 and again in 1975 and 1979.

### Tolerable Foreign Debt

The government's support of demand very naturally resulted in burdening the foreign debt service, which represented approximately 18 percent of 1979's exports. Mr Pomonti expresses surprise at the privatizing of the foreign debt, a situation nevertheless shared by all countries as the World Bank points out on page 5 of its Annual Report: "The international private capital market was able to respond in a particularly rapid and flexible way to the financing needs of medium-level income countries that receive from private sources over two-thirds of the unimpaired medium and long-term capital paid out on their behalf.... Since the major part of private debt belongs to countries whose prospects and economic organization are relatively favorable, medium-term projections do not seem to augur a general debt crisis for Third World countries...."

Indeed, the scarcity of official capital is explained by the fact that Western countries already have trouble maintaining their own growth. The source of the shortage of private capital is the attraction of more remunerative rates on the Eurocurrency market. For the same reasons, foreign firms working in Ivory Coast prefer to repatriate some of the profits they make at the risk of getting its debt locally but at a lower rate of interest. This explains why 120 billion CFA F are currently being transferred overseas and that it will perhaps be necessary to consider raising

the price of money sold too cheaply in Ivory Coast. Yet it is good to point out again the fact that European rates will experience a trend reversal in the years to come and that a movement of capital in the opposite direction can be anticipated during the next economic phase. Ivory Coast's need for foreign funds is currently situated at 250 billion CFA F, an amount completely compensated for by net capital inflow, so that, at the moment, it is not necessary to pay out international monetary liquid assets. This situation is in no way unusual when we remember that in 1980 the running deficit refunded to the GNP will represent 11 percent and that this same refund was 9.9 percent in 1975.

If we compare it to FOB exports, it will represent 35 percent in 1980, compared to 31 percent in 1975. Hence there is no reason to fear concerning President Houphouët-Boigny's liberal model. Moreover it is not realistic to put out your hand on the one hand to solicit investments and technical cooperation and, on the other hand, prohibit one's partners from repatriating the profit expected from their participation.

Is the Cost of a "White Person" Exorbitant?

It remains now to examine the cost of international cooperation, chiefly French. In Mr Pomonti's opinion, an expert costs 3,200 French francs a day or 160,000 CFA F. What is it really?

In 1979, technical assistants and foreign experts drew salaries from Ivory Coast's budget to the amounts of 21 and 4.5 billion CFA F respectively, or less than 3 percent of the total budget. This figure must be increased by the cost of board and travel, amounting to 11.5 billion. But to be concise, it must also be decreased by income collected by the government in return, or approximately 9 billion. Hence in all the net cost amount to 24 billion for the 4,000 assistants, and to approximately 4 billion for the 200 foreign experts. In including 24 days of allowance per month for 10 months, the cost of an expert amounts to 83,300 CFA F per day. That of a technical assistant (including 10 percent VSN [National Service Volunteers] soldiers) with 20 days of allowance per month for 9 months, to 33,300 CFA F. We are far from the amounts put forward by LE MONDE.

In passing, let us note too the inaccuracy of a detail that is important in its own way. Experts are not paid out of profits on coffee, cocoa, and wood but out of the general current budget's income, consisting above all of duty and import taxes. Once again, LE MONDE's inaccurate information is convenient for its author who wants to support a thesis instead of describing facts: the marginal cost of white men.

Continued Development

LE MONDE's article tries to make us believe the false hypothesis that the Ivorian Government is being excessively ill administered and is inexorably headed toward bankruptcy, that there is "extravagant utilization of development profits," and "dissatisfaction among intellectuals short-circuited by whites and who are getting to the point of giving up their

initiatives." In other words, he is telling potential investors: "Watch out, be suspicious and don't entrust your capital to these people, they will squander it and will not be able to pay you back." On the contrary, the facts demonstrate an iron determination not only for short-term development but especially for long-term development as well. If 40 percent of the current budget is being devoted to education (and not 30 percent, Mr Pomonti, because this time we have to take the cost of foreign technical assistant into account), it is not an accident but the selection of one priority from among others." It is true that development will not be carried out "at a cheap price," to use the president's expression, and that a higher technical school or a science lycee is expensive. But 20 years after her independence, Ivory Coast has won her bet against foreign countries; it is certain that, between now and the end of the century, she will win a second one by stressing the developing of education.

In the meantime, Ivorianization is not as empty a word as people want to say it is. According to the Chamber of Manufacturers, the share of Ivorianized industrial jobs was reportedly 71 percent in 1977, compared to 59 percent in 1970, while the Office of Statistics suggests a rate of increase in professional positions of 35 percent between 1975 and 1976, and 18 percent from 1976 to 1977, and 33.3 percent from 1974 to 1978). (of. AF. No 119)

Ivory Coast is not currently going through an "end of a reign atmosphere" but is experiencing an uneasiness warranted by the coming party meeting and elections at the end of the year. Now choices will be made and will bear upon the next 1981-1985 Plan. Perhaps people will forego some major projects as they have already done for the new airport or the expansion of the Ivorian Radio and Television Station. But one thing is certain: making allowances for the constraints, a new step will be taken in the direction of development and it is not the habitual Cassandras who will bear upon the decisions.

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CSO: 4400



## MOI ANNOUNCES MINIMUM WAGE HIKES IN MAY DAY SPEECH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 May 80 pp 1, 4

["Full text" of President Moi's Labor Day Speech]

[Text]

U This is the occasion every year when we can all get to grips with reality, appreciating that development of our republic critically depends upon the dedication and the productivity of labour.

In the course of other public ceremonies, I have given details of economic problems with which Kenya is confronted, many of which are global in nature and beyond the control of any individual State. In some degree, these problems have been compounded by domestic difficulties, associated with climate and with the demands of a rapidly rising population.

But my message today is that frustrations in development and human progress represent a challenge which all of us must face together: Government, farmers, private industry and workers in every sector of the national economy. This is not a challenge which we can overcome through half-hearted approaches to work, or by simply sitting back and hoping for the best.

To keep up the pace of material advancement and social development, in this present phase, calls for increased production from the land and from all manufacturing plants, alongside more intensive and more efficient public services. I have therefore been disturbed by some reports of absenteeism or slackness in places of work.

Our country at this time cannot afford to bear the cost of unproductive labour. Within the

whole economy, there must now be introduced sterner measures of discipline. In this regard and, as far as the private sector is concerned, I shall expect trade unions to support employers whenever action is taken against workers who are unreliable or lazy.

In each case, safeguards, provided by the Public Service Commission or the Trade Disputes Act, will be sustained, to ensure that no employees are unfairly penalised or dismissed. But everyone must understand that no employer can tolerate idleness. Indeed, our nation cannot afford such practices in any of our sectors.

While on this same general theme, I should reaffirm that strikes and lockouts are activities which no small and developing nation like Kenya can accommodate. The purpose of Government, and surely the real purpose of trade unions as well, is to secure greater social justice for the people in every corner of our republic.

The means to this end, as I have already mentioned, is an ever-increasing output of goods and services and not the kind of confrontation between employer and workers which results in reduced production.

In cases of genuine dispute, there is adequate negotiating machinery, under the law, made fully available to both sides. In extreme instances, when all voluntary and statutory processes for settlement have been exhausted, a general secretary may call a strike, but this year we

have had more than twenty strikes, called by shop stewards or union officials, in complete contravention of law.

It must be made clear to such instigators, henceforth, that the declaration of any illegal strike is a punishable offence which will be dealt with in our courts.

Trade unions, which once played such a prominent part in the struggle for Kenya's independence, must recognise that the situation facing us today demands that their task be to co-operate fully with the Government in all fields. There is no place in our modern society for union leaders who agitate for parochial or sectional interests or who believe that their principal function is to foment some industrial unrest.

Following the general elections last year, when our people determined the composition of the National Assembly and of local authorities, this in turn is the election year for CoU and the affiliated trade unions.

It is my express wish today that the conduct of these polls should be as peaceful and orderly as was the general election itself. Workers themselves have a clear and constitutional right to vote for any candidate of their choice, and I urge them to select their leaders wisely.

Official policy in the past has always been rooted in the desire to encourage and to work with strong, viable and responsible trade unions, together, of course, with comparable associations of employers. My Government fully

endorse this general attitude and will ensure that it is sustained.

The Federation of Kenya Employers has emerged today as a powerful and well-organised institution, with a group of salaried executives who can advise the federation and represent employers at any level of negotiation, right up to the Industrial Court.

On the other hand, Cotu does not seem to have any similar structure of organisation — which fact could well represent a bargaining weakness.

It would seem to me of considerable importance that Cotu, as well as some of the major unions, should establish a permanent body of officers, recruited on merit and working within the law along professional lines: that is, with fullest understanding of all attendant principles and practices.

There is no present shortage of university graduates, who could be considered, with some special training, for such appointments. But it would be vital for any salaried officials to confine themselves to economic and administrative affairs, without ever getting involved in national or trade union politics.

In more general terms, I believe it is now time to renew the whole question of manpower training in our country.

As you are all aware, Government has provided and is maintaining many different training institutions and specialised training facilities. The training levy has proved very useful and successful in enhancing the skills of our own industrial technicians, but we still have resources which are under-utilised, or opportunities which cannot be seized, through lack of suitably-trained personnel.

I am sure that the Harambee Institutes of Technology can contribute enormously towards overcoming this problem. Indeed, it will be the Government policy to ensure that they do so.

I should mention as well that craft training centres, under the Ministry of Labour, are now playing a critical part in prepar-

ing school-leavers for self-employment and development in the rural areas, through the acquisition of creative skills. These institutions should be expanded, in numbers and scope, to absorb and assist many more of our school-leavers, over the coming years.

One of the constant problems faced by employers is that of housing and, with more and more workers always flowing into urban centres, the difficulties are becoming more acute.

Everyone concerned should be ready to take some effective steps in confronting this serious issue. My Government is doing everything possible, and the number of available housing units is being significantly increased by local authorities.

But I am sure that, as yet, employers are not doing as much as they could and should in this whole context. It is equally true that workers must make some contribution as well, and I would like to see much more initiative being taken in the direction of setting up housing co-operatives.

A great deal of importance is attached by my Government to provisions calculated to ensure the safety and health of workers. Suitable infrastructures and regulations will therefore be accompanying all plans for the further expansion of industry.

One particular project, to counter occupational diseases and accidents, has already been launched with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation and the Government of Finland. Furthermore, the Factories Inspectorate within the Ministry of Labour is being strengthened and will be technically equipped to embark on in-depth studies of any working environment.

As one of the critical provisions for the welfare of workers in Kenya, the National Social Security Fund was established in 1965. It now has one million members, and is collecting an average of Sh. 45 million a month, from which workers who retire are being paid about Sh. 4 million in monthly benefits.

The NSSF is one of the finest examples of co-operation — in

this case between Government, employers and workers in all parts of the country.

Although mainly an instrument of welfare, with provisions which will be expanded, the fund has so far invested nearly £200 million in a variety of nation-building projects or programmes.

Finally, let me turn to the question of wages.

In most cases, wages have been negotiated between employers and unions, with agreements expected to be in line with wage guidelines issued periodically to the Industrial Court by the Minister for Finance. Since such guidelines were first issued in 1973, they have been amended several times in accordance with changing economic circumstances, and this whole broad system is to be continued.

But there are some categories of employees, in respect of whom other machinery exists and whose wages have not been reviewed since 1977.

My Government therefore invited recommendations from the General Wages Advisory Board and the Agricultural Wages Advisory Board. The proposals submitted by these boards have been carefully studied by the Government, and I am happy on this occasion to announce the basic minimum consolidated wages to be paid to unskilled employees.

The new minimum wage in the agricultural industry will now be 215/- per month instead of 178/- as before.

For the unskilled employees in Nairobi and Mombasa municipalities, the new wage will rise from 380/- per month to 456/-; in all the other municipalities and the urban councils of Kericho, Kisii, Malindi and Naivasha, the minimum wage will be 418/- per month compared with 310/-; in all other areas of the republic, the minimum wage will rise from 205/- per month to 266/- per month.

The Minister for Labour will shortly be issuing the necessary Legal Notices giving full details.

Finally, I would now like to wish you all, the workers of Kenya, a very happy Labour Day. ■



## TRADE UNIONS AGREE ON ORGANIZATION CHARTER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 May 80 pp 1, 24

[Text]

**SIX trade unions may be struck from the register under a major reshuffle in the labour structure.**

The proposals for reorganisation have been approved by the Cabinet and signed by the Federation of Kenya Employers and the Central Organisation of Trade Unions.

They are aimed at creating industrial trade unionism and ending craft unionism. And if implemented, the number of Kenya unions will be cut from 32 to 26.

According to the revised Industrial Relations Charter signed yesterday the affected unions are:

- The Kenya Management Staff Association.
- The Union of Scientific, Research, Technical and General Employees (Kenya).
- The Kenya Bakers and Confectioners Workers Union.
- The Kenya Jockey Workers Union.
- The East African External Telecommunication Workers (K).
- The Kenya Game Hunting and Safari Workers' Union.

## Negotiation

The parties agreed to settle all differences, disputes and grievances by mutual negotiation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration.

The agreement was signed by Labour Minister Elijah Mwangale, FKE chairman, Henry Kinyua and Cotu Secretary-General Juma Boy.

The charter also provides that a National Joint Consultative Council will be formed comprising representatives of the FKE and Cotu to advise the Minister for Labour on industrial relations matters.

A Tripartite Consultative Council under the chairmanship of the Minister for Labour will also be formed to deal with matters affecting the economy in general and employment in particular.

Under the Charter, the Government will promote industrial trade unionism in co-operation with FKE and Cotu.

And employers have undertaken not to interfere with the rights of employees to belong to a union.

The Charter also says that every employee has a right to approach his employer on personal problems and that the employer shall also listen to day-to-day problems.

The trade unions have agreed to discourage any breach of the peace or by union members. They have also undertaken to discourage negligence of duty, damage to property, insubordination and abusive language.

All parties have agreed to abolish discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, belief, tribal association or trade union affiliation.

The parties also agreed to end strikes and lockouts.

## COFFEE BOARD HOLDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

### Instant Coffee Project

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 May 80 p 5

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text] Kenya is to have its own instant coffee from the robusta variety, due to be planted in Siaya and Busia districts.

Agriculture Minister James Osogo announced this yesterday when opening the annual conference of the Coffee Board of Kenya in Nairobi.

"The Government has noted the need for certain areas in Siaya and Busia to grow robusta coffee, to establish a permanent cash crop for these farmers as well as establishing a local source of instant coffee and avoid spending our meagre foreign exchange earnings on the import of instant coffees," said Mr Osogo.

The announcement caused a controversy during the coffee break.

Some participants said the introduction of robusta coffee could jeopardise export earnings from the trade of green coffee of the Arabica variety for which Kenya was famous.

Earlier, the Minister had told participants: "Plans have now been finalised between my Ministry and the Coffee Research Foundation to obtain high quality planting seed and establish robusta coffee nurseries in Siaya and Busia to supply seedlings to farmers. Existing holdings with 20,000 trees will be rehabilitated."

In his speech, Mr Osogo pointed at the overall importance of the coffee industry to Kenya. He said the areas under coffee currently was 97,000 hectares. Of this 68,000 hectares were in the cooperative sector and 29,000 in the estate sector.

At the time of independence in 1963, Kenya had only 13,000 hectares of smallholder coffee and 32,500 hectares in the estate sector. Coffee

production has also increased tremendously. From 42,300 tons in 1963, valued at Sh. 284 million it rose to 85,000 tons, valued at Sh. 2,360 million in 1977/78 and to 74,000 tons, valued at Sh. 2,040 million, in 1978/79.

The chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, in a speech delivered by the vice-chairman Mr J.K. Kimbui, said in 1978/79 a drop of 12 percent was noted as compared to the previous year. This year, the board received 74,000 tons as opposed to 85,000 last year.

The country's coffee earning fell from KL 118 million to KL 102 million. So the coffee grower suffered a loss in total earnings, both net and absolute, at a time when capital was of even greater importance to the survival of the industry.

An encouraging factor was the steady increase in the share of the cooperative sector in the total coffee production, he said.

He said coffee farmers were worried about the high cost of farming inputs, already out of reach of the majority of growers.

#### 'DAILY NATION' Comment

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 May 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Council Have Duty to Coffee Farmers"]

[Excerpt]

WHEN opening the 1980 Annual Coffee Conference in Nairobi yesterday, the Agriculture Minister James Osogo said coffee contributed about 30 per cent of the country's total export earnings which is quite a significant contribution from a single crop. According to the Minister, in recent years there has been a rapid increase in the production of coffee from smallholders with deliveries of 46,000 tons in 1978/79 compared to 23,000 tons ten years ago; and this growth is expected to continue during the current 1979-83 Development Plan period.

This may make one erroneously believe that the story of coffee industry in Kenya is all success and no failure or problems. The truth, however, is that there are many problems facing both the industry and the farmers. Maybe the most serious of these problems is the fact that coffee farmers in Kenya are extremely worried about the cost of farming inputs which, according to the chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, Mr. E.N. Kuria, are already out of reach for the majority of coffee growers due to escalating prices of essential farming requisites.

And to make matters worse, some input dealers in this country do not seem to care about the

quality of the input they sell to farmers. Their aim seems to be to make as much money from farmers as possible without even taking into consideration the fact that doing so could easily put the whole coffee industry in jeopardy. Little wonder, therefore, that Mr. Osogo yesterday advised the input dealers to ensure that farmers are not charged exorbitant prices or supplied with sub-standard inputs.

As a matter of fact, the Minister said a continued monitoring of the quality and prices of input was being done to protect the farmers. But for the monitoring to succeed, farmers have to co-operate with the Government and make sure that they report any input dealer who sells chemicals which do not give the intended results. More than that, the Government should also strengthen the machinery which makes sure that sub-standard chemicals do not enter our markets.

As Mr. Osogo pointed out, the Government is already heavily subsidising the coffee input by charging a very low import duty on chemicals, fertilisers and agricultural machinery and tools.

It is gratifying to note from Mr. Osogo's speech yesterday that the Government will continue to examine practical ways and means of assisting the farmers of this country to remain in business.

## NEW SOVIET NUCLEAR-POWERED SATELLITE POSES THREAT

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 11 May 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Danger Posed by Soviet Satellite"]

[Text]

THE Soviet Union has launched a nuclear-powered satellite similar to the one that crashed over Canada early in 1978, spreading radioactive debris over a wide area and leaving that country with a clean-up bill running in the millions.

Reports say that the new satellite is passing over the Indian Ocean and the Middle East. Its function, it is believed, is to keep track of the movement of ships in the region. Both the Soviet Union and the US governments have had armadas in the Indian Ocean since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan late last December.

The presence of the satellite — the only one in space powered by a nuclear reactor — should be of concern not only to the nations bordering the Indian Ocean but also to the international community in general.

To begin with, the presence of the armadas from the two Super Powers in the Indian Ocean is definitely the reason why the satellite has been positioned over the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union wants to keep track of the movement of the US warships.

Had the Soviet Union and the US governments kept their navies from the Indian Ocean in the first place, there would have been no need for the satellite, which is potentially dangerous.

Theoretically, the satellite is supposed to be boosted further into space once its usefulness has ceased to exist. In practice, however, this does not always happen. One booster failed in the past. Had the one which crashed in Canada re-entered the earth's atmosphere over a heavily populated area damage would have been considerable not to say anything of the loss of life.

Canada incurred a \$6 million bill in the clean-up operation. Canadian authorities are still negotiating with the Russians over the payment. This is only one of the issues that concern several nations regarding nuclear-powered spacecraft. The other is security.

The Soviet Union has so far shown no interest in discussing the two issues. While technological development ought not to be stifled, human beings must be protected from possible dangers.

It is expected that the US government will raise the issue at the United Nations sometime soon. It is an issue that nations bordering the Indian Ocean should take seriously and try and generate as much pressure against the Soviet Union as they can.

## BRIEFS

**JUMA BOY STATUS**--Former general secretary of the Dock Workers' Union, Mr Juma Boy, said yesterday that he is still the secretary-general of Cotu (Central Organisation of Trade Unions), and will remain so until he is removed by the organisation's governing council or the executive board. "I am still Cotu's secretary-general until the next governing council meeting when the elections will be held. There is no clause in the Cotu constitution which states that if I lose election of any union I automatically vacate the seat of the secretary-general of Cotu," Mr Boy told the NATION. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 May 80 p 5]

**CANADIAN GRANT**--The Government will receive a \$5.5 million grant from the Canadian government to develop a project at the National Plant Breeding Station at Njoro in the Rift Valley. The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr James Mathenge, said this in Nairobi when he signed an agreement for the grant with the counsellor for development in the Canadian High Commission to Kenya, Mr John Copland. The Permanent Secretary said the grant would go a long way to assist not only in the development of wheat production but would also help research work and other related agricultural activities. Mr Mathenge said the grant would help in training Kenyans now working with Canadian personnel. He said some of the money would be used to purchase vehicles and laboratory equipment. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 May 80 p 9]

**ITALIAN LOANS**--Italy is currently considering writing off Kenya's debts and convert loans into grants, the Italian Ambassador to Kenya, Dr M. Sarafini, said yesterday. He had called on the Commerce Minister, Mr John Okwango, to discuss trade and general economic relations between the two countries. The ambassador said the question of writing off debts was still under discussion and may take a little more time to implement. If the proposals were implemented, Italy would be among such countries as Sweden which have written off Kenyan debts and converted loans into grants. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 May 80 p 24]

**IMF LOAN DISBURSEMENT**--Kenya received the equivalent of Sh. 57.03 million yesterday as part of the fifth interim loan disbursements from the International Monetary Fund Trust Fund's second period which has been extended



to run between July 1978 and January 31, 1981, instead of the original ending date of June 30, 1980. The loan, like the previous ones under the same programme, carries an interest of one-half of one per cent per annum to be repaid over five years. The last receipt under the programme was on January 31 for Sh. 39.41 million. This brings Kenya's total receipts from the Trust Fund so far to Sh. 180.07 million. Kenya marginally qualifies as one of the IMF's 51 least developed members eligible to benefit from such low interest rate loans as assistance to development programmes aimed at balance of payment adjustment. At the completion of the current IMF gold auction programme, after the July loan disbursement, the resources of the Trust Fund will be confined to income on investments, loans and donations from member countries. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 May 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420



## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

**CHURCH RETIRES WARNER**--The United Methodist Church of Liberia has said it was necessary to retire former Vice-President Bennie Warner as Bishop of the Church. In a news release, the Methodist Church said this was because of his "political intricacies" with the Liberian Government. ELWA Radio reported that Bennie Warner had indicated that he would be sending a Bishop to Monrovia shortly to investigate reports that Reverend D.C.A. Doe (according to BBC monitoring) of the United Methodist Church had staged an ecclesiastical coup in his absence. The Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, had earlier told Liberian Methodists that Bennie Warner's statements were personal pronouncements by a defeated politician and had no relationship to the activities of the Methodist Church and the decent men and women who worked with it in the building of a decent society. He therefore assured the United Methodist Church of the government's full protection. This followed the former Vice-President's statements to the BBC in which he laid claim to leadership in Liberia and called on the People's Redemption Council to step down. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 855]

**STUDENTS CALL FOR PRC ACTION**--The Liberian National Students Union (LINSU) has called on the People's Redemption Council to stop riding about in the former government's luxury limousines and to set a date for handing over power to civilians. At a meeting in support of the PRC, the students proposed the setting up of a "People's Advisory Commission" made up of respected men and women to help the Council. The students also asked for free education, redistribution of land to the people, and the use of Masonic lodge offices for "more serious activities," reported Agence France Presse. The national student organization questioned the behavior of some Council members, and the balance of ethnic groups in it--some see it as favoring Master Sergeant Doe's Krah people. Also recommended was a code of conduct for the government, including the publication within two weeks of the assets of members. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 855]

**POLICE GIVEN ROYE BUILDING**--The Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, has also announced that the E. J. Roye building on Ashmun Street,

Monrovia, formerly the headquarters of the True Whig Party as well as the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), had been turned over to the National Police force for occupancy. He said plans had been made to relocate international organizations already housed in the building to a more convenient area. Master Sgt. Doe later told newsmen that a special committee would be set up to review the high rents imposed on tenants. The Government also intended to subsidize rents for its employees and those occupying government housing estates would not be required to pay rent. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 855]

**CONVICTED OFFICIALS MOVED**--Master Sergeant Samuel K Doe, the Head of State, has instructed the Commanding General of the Armed Forces, Brigadier General Thomas Quaiwongba, to transfer all convicted former government officials now detained at the Barclay Training Centre in Monrovia to the central prison in Grand Gedeh County, and to Gbalayala in Lofa County. The Head of State also instructed Gen. Quaiwongba to ask the Public Works Minister, Gabriel Tucker, to find accommodation immediately for about 60 soldiers at the Montadi housing estate as part of the People's Redemption Council's efforts to improve the living conditions of men and women of the Armed Forces. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 855]

**FREE EDUCATION BY JULY**--Dr H. Boima Fahnbulleh, Minister of Education, has said in Monrovia, that plans were underway to provide free education in all Liberian schools by July this year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 855]

**DOE CONCERNED OVER ARRESTS**--Master Sergeant Doe has voiced concern over the continued arrest of innocent citizens by certain security officers. He told officials of the Ministry of Justice during a visit there that he had received reports of arbitrary arrests of innocent citizens. He instructed officials of the Ministry to check on all illegal arrests immediately. Master Sgt. Doe also described as untrue rumors that certain Government employees had been dismissed from their posts. He said only those former officials found guilty by military tribunal would lose their jobs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 pp 855, 856]

**ASSURANCE TO INVESTORS**--Brigadier-General Nathan Poldiear, Speaker of the People's Redemption Council, has assured investors in Liberia that the new Government would give them the necessary protection for the operation of their businesses. He however urged management to improve working conditions of their employees so that all could equally enjoy the fruit of their labor within the framework of the revolution, reported ELWA radio. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 856]

CSO: 4420

## MADAGASCAR

### SUCCESS OF PRESIDENT'S MID-WEST TOUR REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Last week again, President Didier Ratsiraka insisted on experiencing rural life directly. He only completed his long working tour, begun on 21 April in the midwest, the following Saturday in the south. Although people are tempted to think otherwise, the president himself categorically denied this trip was in any way connected with elections. If he did depart from his daily routine at Ambohitsorohitra, it was quite simply to be better "informed about the situation of the laboring masses and explain plainly and directly current national realities to them."

Consequently, President Didier Ratsiraka in his speeches chose to develop very specific themes which came down to one thing in the end. He stressed production which, if it satisfied national needs, would allow us to make sizable foreign currency savings. Here are some of the president's examples, among others, from his speech at Ikalavavon whose potential for producing rice and peanuts is well known: "If our country produced enough, Madagascar could save more than 12 billion in foreign currency a year!" This is considerable, especially now during this period of constant, galloping inflation.

President Didier Ratsiraka in his speeches also discussed the integrity of elected officials. "Their behavior," he said, "must be an example. Instead, some of them are corrupt."

This tour began with a visit to the OMIPRA [expansion unknown] "battlefield." The president's insistence on increasing production is well known. He has often spoken of "national priority." In addition, it is spelled out in the charter of the revolution. It is also included in national planning. At Ambalavatokely, in the Tsiroanomandidy fivondronana, OMNIRA has developed 755 hectares of cultivatable land. Its long term objective is 40,000 hectares in 5 years. Unfortunately, this year "Tsiro" has experienced climatic problems caused by the drought.

As he would do in the later stages of his tour, the president here warned the "profiteers who hinder the proper allocation of rice." In his opinion, problems related to transporting supplies should no longer exist. "Collaboration with the military should be a solution, among others." This speaks of presidential determination to solve this problem once and for all.

The peasants, moreover, spoke freely during the presidential tour. At present, it is not known if there will be another increase in the price of rice. However, the president was emphatic. He felt strongly about protecting everyone's interests, those of the producers and of consumers. The president replied in the fairest possible way to the rice producers' complaints: "Things must always be divided and the other producers must also be considered; those who raise sugar cane, for example, have not had a price increase in 20 years, while rice has tripled in price...."

#### Fine Form

The peasants saw the head of state in fine form during the tour. At Tindoha, he drove a harvester-thresher. Despite the inadequate equipment, this state farm "Omby" which likewise grows rain-water rice set two tons as its 1981-1982 objective, unless, of course, there are climatic problems.

It is a very short flight from Tsiro to Ivohibe in the presidential helicopter. The two places are famous for the cattle raised there. Cattle rustling, which over the years has become a real national problem, is a very controversial subject. President Didier Ratsiraka was pleased to be at Ivohibe, the first place to set up "mobile units" to stamp out cattle thefts. The president promised 6 million FMCs [Malagasy francs] to purchase uniforms for the mobile unit agents, at their request.

We will not repeat the minor details of this type of "presidential gift." We have already spoken about it at the appropriate time. Let us just remember what the president said on the subject—"Revolutionary Power only helps those who work." A message to those concerned!

We should, moreover, stress the president's attention to young people of the National Service. He ordered that those who are located in very remote areas of the bush receive 3 months associate's wages. Like a real head of the family, he asked if they received their wages regularly. While he was still at Ivohibe, pointing to the "green hats," the president laid particular emphasis on the originality of our experiment in this area. "Our youth," he said, "were ready and willing to respond to the National Service appeal while elsewhere, such measures spark riots. These young people will help the people overcome their difficulties."

## Everything

At Zahamandao, in the Amhalavao fivondronana, his central concerns were migrants' living and working conditions. As we already stated, the experiment here is a success. What could be more reasonable since 15 million FMs have been spent on its development? Everything is there (school, dispensary, peasant training center....) The president gave the some 30 families living there 250,000 FMs for their socialist cooperatives. According to RTM [Madagascar Radio and Television] correspondent Sabine Rakotozafy who accompanied the president on this tour, "there is room for more."

This presidential tour ended at Ikalamavony, Sahatona and Ikalalao (Ambohimahaso.) The main themes of the president's speech here were vigilance about resupplying matters and the importance of micro-water projects.

In the photographs on this page, you will see what a serious tour this was and the people's affection for their president; they came out in numbers all along the presidential route to show their fidelity to the leader of the Malagasy socialist revolution and his cause.

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CSO: 4400



## MADAGASCAR

### SOVIET-MALAGASY FRIENDSHIP CELEBRATED

#### Lenin Praised

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] During his trip to the USSR, on the invitation of the Presidium, Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, President Didier Ratsiraka termed Lenin the "fighter who personifies the USSR and a statesman of historic stature whose work began during the first, hard years of the Soviet state, born during the great October Revolution...."

Two simple but very important ceremonies were held yesterday at Antananarivo; the Revolutionary Power and the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution participated in the legitimate joy of the brother Soviet people in celebrating the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilitch Oulianov (22 April 1870), known throughout the world by 1 of his 160 pseudonyms--Lenin.

As we said, there were two ceremonies--one in the morning inaugurating Lenin's commemorative plaque, Place Andrianampoinimerina at Antanimena, and the other early in the evening, inaugurating the Soviet-Malagasy Friendship House and the Malagasy Friendship Association with the Soviet people at Antaninarenina (it used to be Fumaroli's or the Grand Cercle restaurant.)

This was truly Lenin's day because both at Antaninarenina and Antanimena, the various speeches made by the Revolutionary Power representative, Mr Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, the president of the Malagasy Friendship Association with the Soviet people, the association representative and the Soviet ambassador, His Excellency Alexandre Alexsiev, praised his work which advocated a new world of justice, equality, peace, his efforts on behalf of the international proletariat, for the total development of every man in a new society.

It is true, the Soviet diplomat stressed, that "more than one half century has passed since Lenin's death. Still we can, with the Soviet poet Vladimir Maiakovski, repeat: "Lenin lives--this is our knowledge,



our strength, our weapon."

A Savior

Some may ask why commemorate Lenin in Madagascar?

The reason is simple. Like many peoples formerly oppressed by colonization, like many developing countries aspiring to a new life, a new economic and political order, the Malagasy people has made Leninism their own; they have adapted it to their traditions, their situation to carry out their own socialist revolution, a means to liberate themselves from everything still strangling them.

#### Ratsifehery's Speech

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Since we have the honor this evening to speak in our association's name, we should say, however, that our talk will be limited to certain aspects of Lenin's theory.

Indeed, we think we should not go into detail about the undying doctrine that Lenin left us, because the value and nature of the thought and the human, scientific, cultural and political work of Lenin are so great that they constitute and have, for a long time, a universally recognized fact. Translations in more than 200 languages of his works attest to this, according to UNESCO figures which publishes the most copies in the world.

It is not unusual to hear the most anti-socialist men quote Lenin. This is a measure of the importance of Lenin's thought and the scope of the practical consequences of his action in the current historical context.

Vladimir Ilitch Oulianov Lenin's birthday, 22 April 1870, is not just a great day in the USSR's history. It is also one of the most significant dates in the history of humanity.

The American writer John Reed described the great October Revolution which Lenin inspired and led as "Ten Days Which Shook the World."

All Lenin's work and entire life are inseparable from the living history of humanity. Thus, to understand the social and political orientation of our era, every revolutionary militant must delve into Lenin's work and doctrine.

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote: "Studying Marx and Lenin had a very great influence on my conscience and helped me to see history and contemporary life in a new light. In the chain of given historical events and of

social evolution, I discovered a certain meaning, a certain coherence and the future seemed less vague to me." (J. Nehru--"The Discovery of India")

Today, Leninism is not only a scientific doctrine, but also the living practice of socialism--real, worldwide, with hundreds of millions of people of every nationality working and living under these conditions in different continents and countries.

However, this evening we would like to stress in Lenin's work and ideas those dealing more specifically with national liberation movements, particularly the African ones.

Amilcar Cabral, PAIGC secretary general, assassinated by imperialism's henchmen on 20 January 1973, said during the commemoration of the centennial of Lenin's birth: "For national liberation movements whose task is to carry out the revolution by radically changing by the most appropriate methods, the economic, political, social and cultural situation of their peoples, Lenin's thought and action are of special interest. Lenin did not leave just his work. He was and is a living example of one who fights for the cause of humanity, for the economic, hence national, social and cultural liberation of man."

Amilcar Cabral added that Lenin made another valuable contribution to national liberation movements--proof that oppressed peoples could liberate themselves and overcome all obstacles to a life of justice, dignity and progress.

Indeed, in his "appeal" addressed "to all Moslem workers of Russia and the East," Lenin urged "all those whose liberty and country had been sold for hundreds of years to greedy European looters," to overthrow those who enslaved them. Lenin said: "Do not allow them to ransack your homes any longer--You, yourselves must organize your life in your image--You have the right because your destiny is in your own hands."

These words of Lenin were heard in Asia, in Africa by the colonial peoples.

Influenced by the great October Revolution, which Lenin inspired and led, Malagasy patriot Jean Ralaimongo, Ho Chi Minh's companion in the struggle, set up a League to Grant Civil Rights to the Natives of Madagascar in Paris in 1929, with French progressive intellectuals.

Ralaimongo's actions helped enormously to raise the awareness of the Malagasy people. More and more patriots joined him and supported him in the struggle against forced labor, against French colonists and French capitalists who plundered peasants' land.

It is fitting that the Revolutionary Power headed by President Ratsiraka

proclaimed Jean Ralaimongo a hero of the Malagasy socialist revolution.

Leninist theory and practice applied to overcoming economic backwardness in the light of Soviet experience is significant because socialism was first practiced in a country, like Africa, with different outdated social and economic structures.

Thus, for the African peoples who must overcome the consequences of colonialism while confronting a new situation with new difficulties, Lenin's theory on the peculiarities of the transition period to socialism assumes a special importance.

While opposing a mechanical application of the theory to the specific conditions of the colonized countries, Lenin stressed the importance of the struggle of colonized peoples for national liberation, which much later would be directed against capitalism.

At the Third Congress of the Communist International, Lenin stated: "It is quite clear that during the decisive, imminent battles of the world revolution, the movement of most people, oriented initially to national liberation, will turn against capitalism and the imperialist and will perhaps play a much more important revolutionary role than we think." (Works, Volume 32, page 513)

History has amply confirmed that Lenin's views were correct.

When Lenin spoke, almost all African and Asian countries were under the yoke of the colonial regime.

On the eve of the Second World War, the colonies and other dependent territories formed almost one-third of the planet's population. Currently, only two and one-half percent of the territory and one percent of the people remain in this immense colonial empire.

Less than a week ago, Zimbabwe, one of the British Empire's oldest colonies, celebrated its accession to independence.

National democratic revolutions in Angola, Mozambique, the Congo, Benin, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Iraq, Madagascar and other African and Asian countries constitute a considerable force in the world struggle against imperialism.

Correctly appreciating the great importance of the national liberation movement in the decisive struggle between capitalism and imperialism, Lenin stressed the grave danger of a split in the anti-imperialist movement, if national interests were exaggerated to the detriment of the general struggle against imperialism. Imperialist powers, among other means, use nationalist and tribal sentiments of certain ethnic leaders

who make use of the theme of people's self determination. Lenin himself connected the principles of self-determination with the tasks of the class struggle and social liberation. In theory, it advanced the interests of union, not division of the peoples. A unified country can effectively resist the imperialists' pressure; it contributes more effectively to liberating the country, the African continent from vestiges of the past.

Lenin also denounced the dangerous rightist and leftist dogmatists who, despite their apparent differences, began (and still begin) with the idea that Marxism can be applied mechanically. Both only consider one aspect of the movement and insist that theory reflect their narrow view. The only difference is that the rightist opportunists only accept peaceful struggle for partial reforms while the leftists refuse this (the peaceful method), calling for revolution by any means.

The essential thing, said Lenin, in "Communism's Childhood Illness" is to be well aware, on one hand, of the basic objectives--objectives of principle--of the struggle against opportunism and the leftist doctrinaire approach and, on the other hand, to be aware of the specific particular circumstances this struggle assumes, and must inevitably assume in each country, according to the specific nature of its economy, politics, culture, national composition, its religious differences, etc....

Mr President,  
Mr Ambassador,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We, of the Malagasy Friendship Association with the Soviet people, are pleased with the fraternal, fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] based on respect for independence and national sovereignty in the interest of peace and progress, in the common struggle against imperialism.

During the RDM president's visit to the USSR in June 1978, Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Communist Party of the USSR, head of the Soviet State whom President Ratsiraka termed a "fighter who personifies the USSR, a statesman of historic stature whose activity began in the first, difficult years of the Soviet state, born during the great October Revolution," stated that: "The Soviet Union is always at the side of national liberation movements in Africa as it is always beside national liberation movements throughout the world. The USSR is not motivated by egotism in Africa. We resolutely oppose the frenzied exploitation of the national wealth of African countries by imperialist monopolies."

In his speech at the Kremlin, President Ratsiraka stated: "This is the first time the RDM president has officially visited the Soviet Union, the cradle of the world socialist revolution. With profound, legitimate

satisfaction we accept the great honor bestowed on us, by the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government."

"Is it necessary to stress that we find this perfectly natural, because despite geographic distance, and all the more so, despite the differences in customs and traditions, firm ties of friendship bind the glorious Soviet people with the Malagasy people because of our common objectives: formation of a socialist society on the principles of peace, justice, progress and liberty."

We make President Ratsiraka's words our own.

Long live Lenin's ideas!

Long live the friendship between the Soviet people and the Malagasy people!

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CSO: 4400



REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DPRK SPECIAL ENVOY

Meeting With President Ratsiraka

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 May 80 pp 1,2

[Article: "DPRK's Vice Prime Minister: Special Envoy From Comrade Kim Il Sung Received Yesterday by President Ratsiraka"]

[Text] Antananarivo (ANTA)--Yesterday, at the State Palace at Ambohitsorohitra, the President of the RDM [Malagasy Democratic Republic], Mr Didier Ratsiraka, gave audience to His Excellency Djeun Djoun Ki, vice prime minister of the DPRK [Democratic People's Republic of Korea] who was accompanied by the Korean Ambassador to the RDM, His Excellency Mr Seun Djin Young.

"We Have So Many Common Interests"

With the special envoy of Korean President Kim Il Sung and emissary of the Korean Labor Party, President Ratsiraka discussed the fruitful cooperation and the deep friendship which exist between the two countries: "We have so much, and so many interests in common that the least I can do is to receive you while you are in Madagascar," the Malagasy president said.

"Besides," he continued, "I would like to take advantage of your visit to review the cooperation and matters of common interest between our two countries." These might be problems connected with the nickel plant, cooperation in the construction of fishing boats, etc...

"A Special Feeling of Friendship"

As for the Korean vice prime minister, after acknowledging the warm welcome extended to him and which is a token of the friendship expressed toward him, he transmitted the cordial and warm salutations, and the wishes for health and success of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people who "entertains a special feeling of friendship toward you, Comrade President."



"President Kim Il Sung, our great leader, also recalls the significance of his meeting with you," Vice Prime Minister Djeun Djoun Ki concluded.

It should be noted that President Ratsiraka and President Kim Il Sung's special envoy discussed the efforts of the Korean people toward an independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Let us recall that Vice Prime Minister Djeun Djoun Ki arrived Thursday in Antananarivo, following an invitation of the revolutionary movement AREMA [expansion unknown].

#### Meeting With National Assembly President

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 May 80 pp 2,3

[Excerpts] Antsirabe--Yesterday, the DPRK's delegation headed by Vice Prime Minister Djeun Djoun Ki visited three large industrial companies in Antsirabe: STAR [expansion unknown], COTONA [expansion unknown] and the MELIA [expansion unknown] tobacco factory.

In addition, last Friday at his Tsimbazaza office, Mr Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, President of the People's National Assembly, gave audience to the Korean Vice Prime Minister, emissary of the Korean Labor Party, His Excellency Mr Djeun Djoun Ki, who had come to pay him a formal visit on the occasion of his trip to our country. The Korean vice prime minister was accompanied by His Excellency Seu Djin Young, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Antananarivo.

The two personalities then reviewed the present international problems and the bilateral cooperation between Korea and Madagascar.

On the subject of the problems relating to the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea, the Korean vice prime minister stated that it is a very complex problem, but one which must be solved. "I am convinced," he insisted, "that we shall overcome" if all progressive countries in the world, including Madagascar, give us their support. He hinted that both prime ministers, i.e. those of North and South Korea, might meet at a later date to consider the question. "The date and place of the meeting are not known yet," he added.

#### Meeting With Revolutionary Groups

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 May 80 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] Antananarivo--Korean Vice Prime Minister Djeun Djoun Ki is continuing his visit. Yesterday morning was devoted to a meeting with the National Malagasy Committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which, in this case, represented revolutionary groups members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

In his welcome address, Supreme Councilor Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama presented a positive balance of the activities of the National Malagasy Committee.

"This year, during solidarity month (June/July) we shall organize meetings in each faritany seat, followed by movie presentations showing the desperate struggle for sovereignty and independence of the valiant Korean people. And the visit of the large Korean delegation which Your Excellency is now heading," Supreme Councilor Ramanantsalama concluded, "is one more proof of the indestructible friendship which unites our two people. It is also a great opportunity for the support committee to declare its ardent desire to see Korea--now artificially divided by the U.S. imperialists--reunified."

In his answer, the Korean vice prime minister did not conceal his satisfaction concerning the continuing development of the ties of friendship which exist between the RDM and the DPRK, and he expressed wishes to see the joint struggle of the two people against imperialism, neo-colonialism and fascism crowned with success.

South Korea is now experiencing huge economic difficulties; its foreign balance of payment shows a deficit of 20 billion dollars. Since the death of the puppet government's leader, the South Korean people live in a state of near torpor: their present leaders, puppets of U.S. imperialism, cannot agree, and thousands of students have organized strikes to demonstrate their opposition to the present government. The students demand an amendment of the South Korean constitution which has become null and void.

On the subject of the peaceful and independent reunification of his fatherland, Mr Djeun Djoung Ki remarked that a meeting of the two prime ministers might take place shortly; until now, six preliminary meetings have already taken place. The two countries are considering the practical procedures for such a meeting.

Yesterday afternoon, still at the Tsimbazaza palace, the political bureau of the revolutionary organization AREMA, headed by the head of the government, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, met with the Korean delegation headed by Vice Prime Minister Djeun Djoung Ki.

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CSO:4400

## MADAGASCAR

### MINISTER KOUSSAY SAID ALI'S MESSAGE ON PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH DAY

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[Article: "Pan-African Youth Movement Day: Minister Koussay Said Ali's Message"]

[Text] As we wrote in previous issues, today, 26 April, is celebrated throughout Madagascar as Pan-African Youth Movement Day. In all faritany seats throughout the country, according to convenience, cultural or athletic events have been organized to mark the day.

During a speech broadcast by the Malagasy Radio-Television, Minister of Youth Koussay Said Ali said that Madagascar's youth had done the right thing in joining the PAYM [Pan-African Youth Movement], and he quoted the Red Book: "Madagascar cannot afford to live in isolation from the rest of the world in this Indian Ocean which is increasingly threatened, nor can it live within the confines of its borders without any opening toward the outside world." The importance of political and diplomatic support is obvious to everyone, the minister said, and he went on to stress the importance of financial and material assistance to ensure the triumph of our South African brothers and sisters in their present struggle...

We are publishing below a free translation of the Minister of Youth's speech.

Youth of Madagascar,

The country expects much from us, and revolution has placed its confidence in us.

Today is another of these moments when we go on demonstrating that we intend to carry ever higher the torchlight of the Malagasy socialist revolution of which we are the pillars.

This 26 April has been selected to be celebrated as Pan-African Youth Movement Day according to the decision taken by that very movement.

The PAYM is an organization to which the youths of several African countries belong. The goal of the movement is to strengthen ties of fraternity, solidarity and mutual assistance between Africans, through the youth. Considering the PAYM's ideals, the revolutionary power has decided to allow the Malagasy youth to join the movement.

This is in conformity with the directions of the Red Book which states: "Madagascar cannot afford to live in isolation from the rest of the world in this Indian Ocean which is increasingly threatened, nor can it live within the confines of its borders without any opening toward the outside world."

The Malagasy youth has been elected member of the executive committee in August 1979, as a logical consequence of the close relations which we have maintained with the PAYM.

The celebration of the 26 April only serves to demonstrate our firm purpose to make common cause with all of Africa's youth. However, one cannot speak of African solidarity without mentioning the continued suffering of our brothers and sisters of the South African youth.

This is why our celebration has been centered on our support to our South African brothers' and sisters' struggle.

Apartheid, as we know, is only one aspect of the victimization, domination and exploitation to which they are presently subjected. But we must emphasize clearly that all this is only the outward aspect of their situation and that, at the roots of the problem, is the protection and expansion of a minority's interests through force and violence.

Although the struggle against domination is now raging in South Africa, we should note that this is not the only region affected by this problem: in order to ensure its survival and its hegemony, imperialism has checkered the world to enlarge its hunting grounds.

This is why, beyond our fraternal solidarity with the struggling South African youth, we, Malagasy, have joined in its struggle to fight our common enemy. This enemy, however, is likely to take many forms; he knows how to use threat as well as flattery, depending on circumstances. Recent South African history serves to confirm this. But we also know that a beast remains a beast even after it has cast its skin.

And the Red Book anticipates this joint struggle when it states: "As long as brother countries are living under an imperialist and racist domination, Malagasy independence cannot be complete."

Youth of Madagascar, the implementation of the Red Book's recommendations requires concrete and continued efforts on our part. To support our African comrades in the struggle against our common enemy requires an unremitting commitment.

Therefore, we must endeavor to keep informed of new developments concerning the South African problem. Otherwise, we run the risk of being caught unawares by the extent of the problem which, besides, threatens us all equally: the violation of our airspace in September 1978 is a flagrant proof of this.

It is our duty to inform people around us of this state of affairs, so that all will feel concerned: the defense of our revolutions requires that every citizen be watchful.

You must also know that oppressors, imperialists and racists do not hesitate to spend considerable sums on misleading propaganda, all over the world, through press agencies financed by capitalists.

It is our duty, every time we can, to unmask the true face of the problem, to demonstrate our active solidarity through our various organizations. Otherwise, the biased information and reports from those who claim to "give support only to realities" are going to win their case.

In addition to political and diplomatic support, the importance of which is evident to all, we must also contribute in providing financial and material assistance to ensure the triumph of South African blacks in their daily struggle.

There are millions of our South African brothers and sisters who die, who waste their energy in physical tasks, who are without shelter, who suffer from hunger, who do not go to school and who suffer from poor health.

As a token of fraternity, and to show our determination to fight back the designs of imperialists and racists, we are calling all the Malagasy youth to contribute in providing material assistance to our South African brothers: however little each one may bring will be added to the total contribution from all the others.

This is why our national youth has been mobilized this week for athletic events, the proceeds of which will be sent to our brothers; and this is only a beginning.

We take this opportunity to recall that, no matter how much we may wish to fight back imperialism, racism and exploitation, no matter how determined we are to support our comrades in our common struggle, this can be done only if our country itself is strong and prosperous enough.



Therefore, it is our duty to make our country strong, so that it will become a socialist nation able to bear the burden of the tasks awaiting us. The path we must follow is already laid out; we must immediately join hands in increasing production in our country, because the strength of a country lies in its power to produce.

The youths old enough to contribute to production must try and improve their productivity in their present jobs. The youths who are still in training or at school should immediately start to plan their studies and their contributions to production. The result of youth's participation is our only surety that Madagascar will blossom out, that it will remain a source of wealth for all future generations.

This is why--in spite of their recent creation by the revolutionary power--the CAPJ's [Youth Animation and Promotion Centers] set up in every fivondronanpokontany are already attempting systematic reforestation.

The purpose of reforestation is not only to take advantage of the fruit produced; it also ensures the protection and improvement of the soil on which future generations are to toil.

The reforestation to which all youths in the CAPJ's are invited to contribute, and which is realized with the cooperation of many specialists, is aimed at informing the youths of the various operations involved in this form of production. The crops will be used to improve the youth training and production actions organized in the region where the centers are located.

Once the youth has received that kind of training, they will be expected to enlarge and multiply the plots of land to be reforested, through their own associations and organizations, and they will receive all profits from the crops.

Thus, reforestation will enable them to provide their own financing; it also represents a contribution to the protection of our national soil and, above all, they will transmit a priceless heritage to future generations. The CAPJ's will help them materially and organizationally in carrying out this task.

Youth of Madagascar, the country is counting on us.

Show our fellow countrymen that our awareness will bring Madagascar further ahead.

Long live the Malagasy youth, united in the common struggle!

Long live the Malagasy Democratic Republic!

PEACE COMMITTEE CONDEMNS U.S. IMPERIALISTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 May 80 p 2

[Article: "Malagasy Peace Committee Condemns U.S."]

[Text] Considering the various maneuvers of U.S. imperialists, the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship between nations has sent us a communique which contains a severe condemnation of the American attitude; we are giving here a free translation of this communique.

Because of the actions of U.S. imperialists and their valets, the world's peace is threatened, as is the national sovereignty of every country.

It is a fact that imperialists have sent armed troops to violate Iran's territorial sovereignty, their avowed objective being to "free the hostages." After failing in this undertaking, the imperialists have strengthened the economic boycott of Iran which now finds itself surrounded by enemy armed forces.

In the Caribbean, the Americans are now organizing a military maneuver in which Guantanamo, a Cuban province, is included.

In the Near and Far East, and in Asia, the United States have multiplied the number of their strategic bases.

In the Indian Ocean, the U.S. army, navy and air force are installing themselves, and the Diego Garcia nuclear base has been reinforced.

According to Mr Carter, President of the United States, 100,000 soldiers are involved in all this, and they are ready to fly to any location in the world to "protect" U.S. interest.

Their past and present actions show that the Americans see themselves as the masters of the world, who can reign over all the nations and all the wealth of the world. They have scorned all international laws and regulations and the rights and dignity of nations.

And they threaten with destruction those who do not accept their ideas.

This situation cannot continue any longer, and there will never be peace again. And, because of the degradation of international politics and the arms race, a mere spark could cause a third war which would result in worldwide slaughter.

Therefore, the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship among nations rejects and condemns these maneuvers of the imperialists and their valets.

It strengthens its solidarity with national and international organizations at work for peace, for a peaceful solution to international problems, and for disarmament.

It reaffirms its support to the principle enunciated by the President of the RDM [Malagasy Democratic Republic] and by the revolutionary organizations, to make of the Indian Ocean a peace zone by removing all foreign strategic bases--Diego Garcia in the first place-- and by prohibiting it to foreign warships.

It stresses that it is the people's duty to protect their country's independence and peace by remaining on their guard at all times.

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CSO:4400

MADAGASCAR

CSM COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES U.S. 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST CUBA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 May 80 p 2

[Article: "CSM Communique"]

[Text] Members of the CSM (Malagasy Solidarity Committee) have recently held a meeting as part of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the CSM.

After hearing the latest news from the Caribbean, they have all condemned the provoking attitude of U.S. imperialists and their valets toward Caribbean nations and especially toward Cuba. They have also rejected the rumors which have been circulated concerning Cuban refugees having found shelter in some embassies. Finally, they have protested the attitude of the U.S. who want to keep Guantanamo, located on Cuban territory, and intend to strengthen their armed forces there by sending thousands of soldiers there on 8 May.

Members present at the meeting of the SCM stressed the fact that this U.S. provocation against socialist Cuba is part of the U.S. strategy which also covers Iran, Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean, and is nothing but an interference in the internal affairs of these countries and an encroachment on their national sovereignty, which can have no other effect but to endanger world peace.

The CSM has reaffirmed its solidarity with the people and the leaders of socialist Cuba, and has announced its intention to continue its action for justice, liberty and world peace.

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VITM PROGRAM FOR SUCCESS OF REVOLUTION OUTLINED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 28 Apr 80 p 5

[Article signed J.R.: "VITM: For the Success of the Revolution"]

[Text] When setting the ultimate objective of the socialist revolution, the Red Book--on which every national revolutionary movement should be based--mentions the development and the blossoming of every man and of the human personality as a whole. However, one cannot overlook the fact that if man has rights, he has also duties toward society.

The VITM [People's Movement for National Unity], fully aware of its responsibilities, must of necessity contribute to the success of the revolution, the Malagasy revolution, the objective of which is to create a new society where justice and equity will reign, and the construction of which lies at the end of a long, difficult, and even thorny road.

The VITM, desirous to raise ever higher the torchlight of the socialist Malagasy revolution, with the unanimous consent of all its proponents, wishes to further intensify its efforts, in a regular and steady manner; as they say: "he who goes slowly, goes safely," and he who goes safely, certainly goes far; or again, as in La Fontaine's fable, "slow and steady wins the race."

Recently, then, the VITM had a great many items on its agenda:

1. Consciousness-raising and ideological animation campaigns, the sacred mission of faritany leaders who are responsible for the political education and training of the masses.

Creation and inauguration of grass-root cells, visits to those already in existence (checking their health to prevent any viral infestation!)

2. Creation and installation of socialist cooperatives; the VITM is following the guidelines of the wise leader of the Malagasy people, President Didier Ratsiraka, who has been advocating their creation to all of the Front's parties. As a result, members of the faritany standing committee,



under the direction of their respective leaders, have developed the following theme during their various tours: "The role of socialist cooperatives in the construction of a socialist society," and have underlined more particularly the importance of such cooperatives in the struggle to wring from the hands of a minority of exploiters the power they have to act as they please, at the expense of the masses..."

3. Trip to Manakara by the members of the Central Committee of Women under the direction of its president, to visit this location in order to ensure a better organization of the Great Artistic Festival of the VITM, scheduled for next month.

4. Public discussion under the chairmanship of VITM No 1, Dr Razanabahiny Marojama, assisted by the trio Sambson-Radio-Leaby and with the participation of all the officials, to ensure the "education of the educators" and thus make the struggle operational. On this occasion, the national president, as an experienced militant, has been prodigal of his advice, for the conscious militant who has found his vocation must learn how to protect it and make it bear fruit to achieve the success of the socialism we have chosen, as advocated by our eminent leader, Didier Ratsiraka.

Dr Razanabahiny Marojama briefly recalled the genesis of VITM, its structures: "Each of us must conform to the structures and obey majority rule," he said. Apart from that, the main topic was the responsibilities of the VITM militant, the most important of which is to safeguard national unity, "the party slogan," the prerequisite for the triumph of revolution. On that, Dr Razanabahiny Marojama was positive! And he called for the militants to unite to better support the revolutionary action of the RDM [Malagasy Democratic Republic]'s president, he invited all sides to preserve national unity scrupulously, as a token of our effective progress toward the socialism we have chosen, and to continue the struggle against imperialistic separatist maneuvers. He went on to state that ideological persuasion and militancy should not be used to satisfy personal ambitions, and he insisted on the necessity for a dialogue as a means of improving the ideological preparedness of the convinced militant... And the CSR [Supreme Councilor] went on: "Revolution does not require mere words, but work and action... it needs us for its defense and for the defense of its achievements, but not through words...", and he concluded his lecture by humbly quoting a verse from Saint Matthew: "... Go and make disciples of all the nations... and teach them to obey all the commands I have given you..." (laughter and loud applause from the audience!).

## Conclusion

Territorial sovereignty, a strengthened national unity, complementarity of our economy are the foundations of our country. "It is a great and noble task, a long and exacting task, and we must keep on going, armed with the firm knowledge that we shall succeed..." Thus, we would reach our goal, fulfill our wish: the new society would rest on good foundations. And the VITM, with its Front partners, could heave a sigh of relief, knowing that the revolution has succeeded!

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, ELECTIONS EXAMINED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 7 Apr 80 pp 29-30

[Article by Jean-Philippe Riviere: "The Red Has Been Put On"]

[Text] It is said that "the island primarily needs discipline" ....

The Mauritians will not go to the polls in April to elect their mayors and their town councillors. In all likelihood there will not be any elections before next December ... This was the decision made by the coalition government -- Labor Party and Mauritanian Social Democratic Party (PT-FMSD) -- led by Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. And this in spite of protests from the opposition, Mr Paul Berenger's Mauritanian Militant Movement (MMM). "Out of a sense of democratic honesty toward the voters and public opinion," the town councillors who are members of the MMM, resigned as a group at the expiration of their mandate, at the end of last December -- because the municipal elections, which had been expected to take place at that time, had been postponed a first time until April.

"Taking into account the recent developments, the country cannot afford an electoral campaign which would paralyze economic activity for several weeks," says the government. The "events" referred to are the after-effects of hurricane Claudette -- which severely affected the island during the last days of 1979\* -- and the economic situation: "The government is afraid of the results of the ballot boxes; it is an unspeakable scandal," declared, in substance, the president of the MMM, Aneerood Jugnauth, recently.

Having temporarily closed the file on municipal elections by appointing "administrative commissions" to replace the resigning councillors, and "commissioners" to act as mayors, the government does not for all that prevent speculation about a possible unblocking of the political situation. Possible but not certain, because irrespective of the date of the municipal elections

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\* The passing through of hurricane Laure, in the middle of last March, very likely strengthened the government's resolve; all the more so because -- as a result of this hurricane -- this year's sugar crop is estimated at 550,000 tons.

or of the legislative elections which are supposed to take place next year, the government and the opposition appear to agree at least on one point: the first order of business will be to consolidate positions.

The municipal elections of 1977 ensured control of three out of five municipalities -- including the capital of Port Louis -- to the MMM and reinforced its position as first political party in Mauritius. Since then, internal dissensions have caused it to lose one municipality, Beau-Bassin-Rose-Hill. Moreover, after having lost four representatives since the legislative elections of 1976, Mr Berenger's party today only controls 30 members of parliament out of the 70 who make up the Assembly in Port Louis. As "thanks," two of those "renegades," former representatives from the MMM, have become beneficiaries of last January's "technical reorganization of government." One of them, Mr Suresh Moorba, became minister of information and the other, Mr Jean-Claude Augustave, obtained the job of deputy minister of employment.

For all that, during the same period the ruling coalition -- specifically its major component, Sir Ramgoolam's PT -- did not prove any more homogeneous. The "anti-corruption" campaign, launched with great fanfare several months ago by one of its representatives, Mr Harrish Boodhoo, and which resulted in the establishment of governmental study committees producing no tangible results, has led this representative to dissociate himself more clearly from his original alignment and to set up, together with two other former PT representatives, the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM). Add to this two PT representatives who did not join the PSM, but who on a practically regular basis abstain from each Assembly vote, and the result has hardly changed at all since the 1976 legislative elections: the PT-PMSD coalition rules with only a one or two vote majority.

To be sure, this is a precarious and temporary situation, but any careful observer of Mauritian political life would be tempted to add that the skill and sense of balance of Sir Ramgoolam have seen worse... Consequently, it is not surprising that, while putting off the date of the April elections, the Mauritian government once again approached the MMM with a governmental coalition offer. In itself, the proposal is not a new one. At the end of last year, during an interview with the weekly WEEK-END, the minister of economy and finance, Sir Veerassam Ringadoo, declared: "A coalition with the MMM? I am seriously thinking about it." This time, the "common economic program" formula is officially used, even though it is sometimes denied -- without convincing anyone -- by the administrative staffs of the PT and the MMM that contacts are being made with this in mind.

For the present, Sir Ramgoolam's concerns only relate to an economic order and could be summed up in one question: how to produce more? This is a necessity for an island of 950,000 inhabitants, where the number of young people who join the labor market every year is approximately 13,000; and whose accumulated balance of payments deficit, which has reached almost 3 billion rupees\* over the last 3 years, led the government to devalue its

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\* 1 French franc = 1.80 rupee = 50 CFA [African Financial Community] francs.

currency by 30 percent at the end of last October. On that occasion, the International Monetary Fund's shot in the arm -- 750 million rupees, repayable in 5 years at the variable rate of 4.3 to 6.3 percent -- was matched by an overall increase in the bank interest rate, a strict control of foreign currencies and new taxes to be levied on basic commodities (rice, flour, gasoline). As the public debt approaches 2 billion rupees, the press recently noted: "Every day, the island imports 3 million rupees more than it produces."

To a large degree, the economy still depends on the exportation of sugar (nearly 700,000 tons of unrefined sugar in 1979, of which 500,000 tons were earmarked for the EEC, that is 1.5 billion rupees and approximately 70 percent of the value of the exports). Now, the circles directly concerned emphasize that, in spite of the possibilities provided by training and technological developments in the sugar industry (an 800,000 ton production is attainable in time), the limits have been reached. There were 54,391 jobs in this sector during the 1976-1977 campaign as against 51,833 during the next campaign; and 2 of the 21 sugar plants are threatened with closure due to concern about their profit making ability.

The need for a diversification of production is even better understood when one knows that 700 million rupees must be released every year for the importation of foodstuffs. While progress was noted in tourism (178,000 visitors in 1979 as against 110,000 the previous year, or an income in foreign currency of 270 million rupees), the manufacturing sector experienced a decline in the level of employment: 31,718 workers in 1978-1979 as against 33,241 for 1977-1978. A negative trend which, it is true, is modified by a 17 percent increase in foreign currencies from the "free port" of Port Louis -- crafts, textiles or furniture made in Mauritius. A note from the island's young chamber of commerce -- "Suggestions for a Satisfying Future, 1980-1985" -- recently hoped for an investment, based on local savings, of 480 million rupees -- notably in the textile sector -- to make possible the creation of 40,000 jobs. In this business milieu, one often has to discover marketing opportunities in the neighboring continental African market...

"The problems which shake up Mauritius today cannot be solved by plugging holes or mending. The crisis is of a structural order." These words are not those of a member of the opposition, but of the president of the PT, Mr James Burty David. As far as he is concerned, the time has come to turn one's back on immobilism and to urge the country's economy toward a better distribution of the riches. The port activities, he said, should fall within the competence of the Mauritius Marine Authority (a public body), thus a de facto nationalization. What could also be nationalized, after compensation, is a few sugar plants (for the time being, this has occurred in only one case) and the transportation companies, among which Air Mauritius. This is also the opinion of the MMM. And independently of their number or of the sectors which could be affected, both camps have stated that they want to proceed in stages, with, however, a preference for "real self-management of the enterprise" on the MMM side.



One could thus lengthen the list of the points of agreement between the government and the MNC. And, of course, the area of foreign policy is included. Recently, S.V. Mingalov and his colleague Sir Satran, minister of agriculture, officially took the position that the village (Diego Garcia) should be ceded back to the island of Mauritius.

"The island primarily needs discipline," said an industrialist. This view is shared in all economic and political circles. The main difference is that it differs. Depending on whether one brings out the glaring social disparities which exist, the far too reactionary conceptions and methods of some of the employers, by insisting on the need to put an end to it; or whether one's only criteria are efficiency and productivity, for lack of concrete responses to the urgent problems of education, health, and labor conditions, the whole political balance runs the risk of being compromised. The general strike in August of last year and its possible "consequences" have demonstrated this sufficiently. Unless new hands are dealt in the political game...

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## USFP POLITICAL BUREAU MARKS STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

Casablanca LIBERATION in French 11 Apr 80 p 11

[Communique by the Political Bureau of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, dated 12 April 1979]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), which met on Thursday 12 April 1979:

1. After taking cognizance of the various excesses committed by government agencies and of their violation of the laws on public freedoms in this country at the time of the strike undertaken by teachers and public health personnel on 10 and 11 April 1979, excesses and violations including the following especially:

Pressure by every means on the national labor unions to cause miscarriage of the legitimate strikes declared to satisfy legitimate labor union grievances.

Collective arrests of strikers, a large number of whom were subjected to extortion and affronts to their human dignity and their right as citizens.

Labor union premises laid siege to by the police who prohibited access by members, day and night shadowing of several CDT [Democratic Labor Confederation] officials, and arrest of a large number without grounds.

Siege and closing of several USFP premises and arrest of a large number of its members and officials.

2. After taking cognizance, an examination was made of the various punitive repression measures undertaken by the government against labor union members and against several strikers. These measures are characterized especially by the following:

Arbitrary discharge, in contempt of the law, of several teachers and public health employees, including temporary ones most particularly.

Suspension of several strikers, deprivation of housing or other administrative rights of several union members of the CDT.

Transfers and other punitive repression measures decided on with regard to certain CDT union officials.

3. After analysing the serious social tension being undergone by the country at present.

States that:

1. The strike by teachers and health personnel on 10 and 11 April 1979 was a legal strike, on the same basis as the previous ones, both the ones organized by the national labor unions affiliated in the CDT and the ones adopted by them with the participation of other labor union organizations. This strike, like the previous one, was an action undertaken to satisfy labor union grievances.

It resulted from the procrastination of the government, which refused to clarify its positions and to draw up concrete proposals during the dialog opened by order of His Majesty the King after 2 months. That procrastination reveals that the government decided, from the very first day, to turn the dialog into a means for maneuvering and for falseness, fleeing to shun its responsibilities.

2. Strongly denounces all the illegal procedures undertaken against the strikers, that what is involved is procedures affronting bodily and moral dignity, procedures violating democratic rights or procedures that disregard the demand for their daily bread by teachers and public health employees.

Believes that the government is responsible for the affronts to the dignity of noble citizens belonging to the teaching corps and to the corps of public health employees.

3. Believes that the punitive repression procedures that the government unleashed against the strikers are illegal, invalid, null and void.

It demands:

The immediate release of all labor union prisoners.

Lifting of the various arbitrary punitive repression measures that the government has undertaken against the strikers.

Satisfaction of the minimum urgent grievances and continuation of dialog to satisfy the other grievances.

4. Denounces the arbitrary action to which the USFP members were subjected, the serious interference with the USFP premises and the daily

siege of the newspapers AL MOUHARRIR and LIBERATION, which are being subjected to arbitrary censorship.

It demands:

Immediate lifting of the siege of all USFP premises.

Lifting of censorship on the USFP newspapers (AL MOUHARRIR and LIBERATION).

5. The Socialist Union of Popular Forces believes it its duty to proclaim, very clearly and responsibly, that recourse by the government to application of the 1958 decree preventing exercise of the right to strike is an evident violation of the present Constitution, which made that decree void and obsolete at the time of its adoption.

The USFP reminds the government that strikes similar to the one on 10 and 11 April 1979 were conducted this year and last year, that labor unions belonging to government coalition parties participated in them, that other strikes organized unilaterally by a labor union belonging to a party with participation in the government in the civil servant sector (for example, in the Ministry of Religious Endowments) took place several days ago. All this within a definite constitutional framework in which there is no room for the 1958 decree, voided by the present Constitution.

The constitutionality of the strike on 10 and 11 April 1979 is definite and certain. Therefore, all the measures that the government has taken or is taking in application of the 1958 decree are unconstitutional. Consequently, the Political Bureau of the USFP demands the immediate annulment of all those punitive repression measures that the government is trying to cover with legality by applying a decree voided by the present Constitution and the constitutions preceding it.

The Political Bureau of the USFP states that the government's obstinacy in applying the above-mentioned repressive measures and in striking a blow at the democratic freedoms, including the labor union law that includes the right to strike for all wage earners, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution. It is also a liquidation of what is left of democracy in an experiment that, moreover -- it should be pointed out -- was inaugurated by a falsification of the will of the people.

Falsification of the representative institutions yesterday, a serious blow today against the labor union law and all the rights pertaining to it and the imprisonment of labor union members under cover of judiciary parodies are measures whose political nature is obvious. All these facts express a desire to liquidate the final aspect of democracy in the country and, consequently, an attempt to bring about the failure of the present experiment that is barely beginning.

The Socialist Union of Popular Forces states that the government is being confronted by its responsibilities. It also states definitely that it will do whatever is required by the situation and circumstances.

The Political Bureau of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces.

Rabat, 12 April 1979.

# STUDENTS TRIAL CONTINUES IN RABAT

Casablanca MAROC SOIR In French 16 Apr 60 p 1

[Text] Rabat, 16 April (MAP)--Release on bail and adjournment of the trial for 1 week are the conclusions reached on Tuesday by the Rabat Appellate Court, which examined the case of the students sentenced last 23 February by the trial court to from 3 to 6 months in prison for "disturbance of the peace and membership in an illegal association."

When they were questioned, the students rejected those charges and stated that they had acted within the framework of the National Union of Moroccan Students (UNEM) student organization.

The public prosecutor was lenient in his indictment. "I regret that these students, tomorrow's leaders, are being prosecuted," he stated. Nevertheless, he observed that the sentences handed down against them are in proportion to the acts of which they are accused.

The defense centered its pleading around "violation of the provisions governing duration of constant surveillance and its extension by the attorney general" and also around cases establishing flagrante delicto. In connection with the strike on 16, 17 and 24 January declared by the students, the attorneys set article 14 of the Constitution, guaranteeing the right to strike, up against the 29 June 1935 decree under which the students were prosecuted.

In connection with the establishment of associations, they pointed out that articles 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 of the decree govern them and they observed that establishment of an illegal association was not proved.

Finally, the defense applied for annulment of the charges drawn up by the judiciary police, release of the students and their release on bail, if the court decided on a period of consideration.

The trial had been adjourned for a week twice for consideration since the 1 February hearing.

## BRIEFS

**POSSIBLE GABON OIL PURCHASE**--Rabat, 18 April (MAP)--The minister of Energy and Mining Research, Moussa Saadi, received Etienne Moussirou, Gabonese minister of Commerce and Industry, on Thursday afternoon in the headquarters of his department. It is learned from a well-informed source that the meeting dealt with a study of the possibilities for Morocco to buy Gabonese oil. Because Morocco's requirements have been met at present, Gabonese oil supplying could probably only begin during next year with an amount of 500,000 metric tons initially. The two ministers also discussed cooperation in the fields of accomplishment of common projects, of mining production, of an exchange of experience and of personnel training. It is known that the Gabonese minister is a member of the Gabonese delegation visiting Morocco at present and headed by the Gabonese prime minister, within the framework of the work of the joint Moroccan-Gabonese Committee. [Text] [Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 19 Apr 80 p 2] 10042

**SOVIET COMMERCIAL ATTACHE**--On Monday, the embassy of the Soviet Union, in Rabat, gave a reception on occasion of the final departure of its commercial attache, Aleksandr Sedov, from Morocco. Sedov, who served as commercial attache since 1972, originated the signing of several Moroccan-Soviet cooperation agreements, "the contract of the century" on phosphate mining at Neskala and the clearing agreement extending over a period of 30 years on the exchange of chemical products. During these last 3 years, turnover between the two countries doubled as a result of the development of trade. The Soviet Union became, thus, Morocco's eighth partner. In addition to phosphates, it imports from Morocco, every year, between 150,000 and 200,000 metric tons of early produce, or almost 35 percent of the nation's production. Sedov, who has been called to serve as deputy director general of the bureau of imports of current consumer goods in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, has been replaced by Aleksandr Borodko. [Excerpts] [Casablanca AL BAYANE in French 9 Apr 80 p 3] 10042



## EFFECTIVENESS, PRESERVATION OF MARXIST POLICIES REVIEWED

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 14 May 80 pp 10-11

[Article by Benjamin Pogrand]

[Excerpts]

NATURALLY for a people's republic, there are wall slogans aplenty in Mozambique. "Viva o Marxismo Leninismo", or others (translated from the Portuguese): "Long live the agricultural workers" and "Long live the international proletariat". There are lots of drawings of fists and guns.

The slogans are usually faded, however. Is it because of the shortage of paint in this poverty-stricken country, or has there been a fall-off in zeal?

In other words, just how "Marxist" is Mozambique after nearly five years of independence?

The Mozambique Government's aim is clear. As expressed by Jose Calorre, editor of "Noticias", the daily newspaper in the capital of Maputo, "this is the first time that an attempt is being made to create a true socialist state in Africa".

It is impossible for a visitor of only a few days to assess the position exactly, but commentators such as Tom Lodge, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, point to the increasing resort to authoritarianism to make decisions stick, and to a drift away from the original peasant power base with instead concentration of power "in the hands of a

small group of fairly well educated men drawn from white-collar, intellectual and working-class backgrounds."

On the economic front, the drive towards socialism continues, as in the establishment of State enterprises to centralise the purchase and distribution of imports and exports.

But the pendulum has also been swinging back from the initial, and in many ways necessary, rush of nationalisation since President Machel's speech in March in which he said private enterprise had an "important role" to play, applications have been invited from anyone interested in running the "people's shops" or other business concerns abandoned by the original owners.

New owners will be under no compulsion to retain existing staff if they are found to be superfluous; the State will employ them. There has, too, been a return to management power as opposed to worker power.

Changes in relations with the world could also be coming about. Thus far the strongest ties have been with communist countries - apart from Frelimo's current ideological outlook, these are the nations that supplied the arms to enable it to conduct the liberation struggle (although it is worth recalling that Frelimo

mo's founder, the late Dr Eduardo Mondlane, said during the Sixties that he was receiving as much money from the United States as he needed, while later, Sweden gave considerable amounts for humanitarian purposes.

The communist links continue. There are an estimated 400 to 500 Russians in Mozambique, plus a few hundred East Germans and Bulgarians. They give technical assistance, there is military help and other benefits flowing from friendship treaties.

There are also about 700 Cubans, they are especially liked not only because they speak a similar language but, as a Government official explains, they are motivated and hard-working — and they are accustomed to a low standard of living, so they adjust easily to Mozambican conditions.

Despite the ugly history of colonialism, Portugal is a welcomed ally and has the largest number of "co-operantes" (volunteer expatriates) — probably about 5 000 of them, and probably mostly people who sympathise with Marxism.

There are also people giving help from North Korea, Hungary, Iran, Zambia, Sweden, Tanzania, France, Italy, Norway and a host of other lands.

Even more significantly, the welcome mat is out for Western investment. As long ago as 1977 assurances were being formally given about rights of profit repatriation and protection from nationalisation.

Earlier this year, several dozen multinational corporations sent representatives to a meeting in Maputo to hear details of what is on offer to them. If this develops, then obviously even closer ties with the West will result.

And, apart from this, however strong the communist connection, it hasn't been enough to allow a Russian naval base, that, on Africa's east coast, sitting atop the oil tanker route from the Middle East to Europe, would be a real prize for the Soviets. But thus far Mozambique has been strict about maintaining its non-aligned position.

Indeed, the existing Western presence is considerable: the West buys 80% of the exports, Sweden is the largest single aid donor, to the tune of R40-million a year. The Swedes say they give aid because they believe it is needed and it accords with their concentration on Africa — and they admit also to a certain amount of rub-off in trade and even, possibly sometimes, influence.

Mozambique's ideology and human rights record are not factors, if they were to be taken into account, say the Swedes, to how many countries could aid then be given?

Trying to assess the economy is difficult because of the scarcity of statistics. At least the total population size is known — because a mass smallpox vaccination has been carried out, and the authorities know that vaccine for 12.5-million people was used.

Otherwise, deductions about the state of the country sometimes have to be made in roundabout ways, such as examining the fact that, at the start of last month, internal air services between the two main cities were reduced from 15 to seven flights a week in one direction, and from 18 to seven in the other direction.

There is no direct rail link, and clearly the reduction cannot be the result of fewer passengers, the opposite must apply. But what has apparently happened is that, of the four Boeing 737s inherited

from colonial times, one has had to be cannibalised for spare parts — that problem of foreign exchange once more — and the other one is giving maintenance troubles.

What is evident from available statistics is that the country will be running on deficits for the foreseeable future.

Last year's trade deficit was estimated by the United Nations as R335-million, after allowing for invisible earnings, international aid and long-term credit for capital purchases, an unfinanced balance of R150-million was left.

The ending of the Rhodesian war will help and new income will be generated from the re-opening of the border and the use of rail and port facilities.

But money will still be needed — and in the absence of even greater world help, Mozambique will continue in its present vicious circle of having to curb imports of needed goods, with the adverse effects this has on development, which further reduces its ability to earn enough to pay its way.

Despite the problems, Western diplomats speak in hopeful terms about the country's future. Even while they point to the vast difficulties — from lack of trained people to delays of payments abroad because of currency restrictions and red tape — they still see the Government making a serious effort to overcome the problems.

Throughout, the chief reality of Mozambique's economic position is the reliance on South Africa. It's a bizarre situation. South Africa loathes Marxism and Mozambique loathes apartheid, but the links between the two countries are vital for Mozambique, and helpful to South Africa, so cool and correct cooperation is the order of the day.

In all, Mozambique gets about 60% of its foreign exchange earnings from South Africa.

In return, it is careful not to interfere in South Africa's internal political situation. Perhaps it is more correct to say that it dare not interfere—and that South Africa skillfully maintains the situation by performing a good neighbour role.

Even though Mozambique's sympathies lie with the African National Congress in exile, it does not, by all accounts, allow guerrilla camps to be set up, although some insurgents do seem to go through.

The economic dependence, and the policies of caution it dictates, are resented by Mozambique as much as by other Southern African states. They are all in the same position, varying only in degree, although Zambia does allow guerrillas to operate.

Nine of these states came together last month to seek ways of promoting economic development, and in the process to reduce their South African links. But it's easier said than done, and it will come about in the near future.

Finally there is the matter of human rights. Again, there is difficulty of assessment for a visitor.

The signs, to Western eyes, are not propitious. There is the denial of private lawyers. There are the sinister-sounding "re-education camps" with the thought-control the name implies.

There are the posters, such as in the entrance to the Ministry of Information in Maputo: this particular one is in effect headed "elements who co-operated with fascist-colonialists" and carries about a dozen mug-shots of men, both white and black, with biographical details underneath.

The explanation given for this is that, through the publicity, these men are made known to others who can be on their guard against them; also, by making known their misdeeds, the men are protected against any blackmail. The photographs have been up for some months, and will remain for another year.

The same theme of heavy official prescription of attitudes and behaviour emerges in speaking to the people who run Mozambique's two daily newspapers--the first, and basic, point being that they are not newspapers in any normal Western sense, but are in effect official Frelimo party bulletins.

Nor, going beyond the confines of the newspaper into the society as a whole, is any dissent allowed. The system cannot be challenged.

Even as one shrinks back from these reflections of authoritarianism, it needs to be noted that no sign of tension is visible on the surface. Few policemen or soldiers are seen, and people seem to speak easily and frankly.

Actual physical internal resistance to the Government is, it seems, minimal (one unconfirmed report has it that two army trucks were put to the match at Easter) and becoming even less so with the Rhodesian haven gone.

The ending of the Rhodesian war is important because not only does it relieve Mozambique of physical and financial hardships, but it has also led to a lessening of internal tension. It is the new climate which enables the admissions of mistakes to be made, because people do not have to worry about fighting, so to speak, on two fronts.

Another sign of easing up is in the freer admission of Western journalists. The Ministry of Information, despite a small staff and tiny facilities, clearly works hard to open doors, even if it might not always succeed.

But the approach is a healthy one. The Minister, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, says at a welcoming meeting: "Our people will go with you to help you. But they will follow you, not lead you." Indeed, that's the way it works out.

None of this, nor the shifts to greater pragmatism in the economic field, should obscure the determinedly Marxist path that Frelimo is trying to follow.

The latest Cabinet reshuffle, last month, was in line with this: the dropping of Jorge Rebelo and Marcelin dos Santos, both known as ideological stalwarts, was seen by some outside Mozambique as a demotion in status for them and hence a lessening of their influence.

In fact, the opposite is correct: they were removed from the Cabinet so that they could concentrate on building up and expanding Frelimo, in line with President Machel's stress on it as "the vanguard force on the long road to socialism." Mr Rebelo, indeed, remains the party leader responsible for ideological control of information. Mr Dos Santos is vice-president of Frelimo.

As against this, a theme constantly expressed in conversations is that Frelimo is not following any Marxist models; in its striving for a socialist state it is adapting to local conditions.

The suggestion that in its human rights behaviour it could be following in Russia's footsteps is invariably rejected out of hand.

That, to non-Marxists, is reason for hope for the future. Because what it comes down to is that Mozambique is applying Marxism as a political science, rather than as a dogma. Is it naive to believe that, if the science fails, change therefore remains possible? Or will the rigidity and authoritarianism implicit in other Marxist societies then increasingly be manifested?

CSO: 4420

REFUGEES REPORTEDLY FLEEING REBEL ATTACKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 12

[Text]

**MOUNT SELINDA.**  
HEAVY fighting between Frelimo and the Mozambique Resistance Movement in western Mozambique is causing a flood of refugees into this remote mission station 200 km south of Umtali.

Villages have been razed and the peasants are fleeing into the surrounding mountains and into eastern Zimbabwe, or are being forced into consolidated villages near Espungabera, according to some of the refugees here.

Mother of two, Mrs Lucia Mhlanga, said she and her husband had fled after Frelimo troops, on the hunt for MRM insurgents, had burned down their village.

The MRM, which was supported by Rhodesia during the war, has been conducting a sporadic campaign against the Marxist Maputo regime for some years.

It is understood fighting in Mozambique has greatly intensified since the independence of Zimbabwe though it is not clear where the MRM insurgents are now based.

**EXPLOSIONS**

The refugees, most of whom have fled only with the clothes they are wearing or what they carry in small bundles, confirmed the heavy fighting. They said they had not seen MRM troops but had heard gunfire and heavy explosions at night near their villages.

Another refugee, Mrs Amelia Siango, said some members of her family had been taken to Espungabera. She and her husband managed to escape. They crossed the border in search of peace.

The ruins of Espungabera, which was bombed several times during the war by the Rhodesian Air Force, are visible from the top of a hill on the Zimbabwean side.

According to the refugees there are no shops there. All the local businessmen, most of them Indian and Portuguese, have moved either to Beira or out of the country.

The refugees are difficult to find as they are moving around trying to find work and a place to stay. It is understood there are many others roaming this area, but figures are hard to come by. One of the women spoken to had a child at her breast — she and her



children were dressed in filthy rags and looked undernourished.

#### **MAKESHIFT**

She was sitting in the dust near a makeshift shelter at the edge of Masiwe tropical forest covering the slopes of Mount Selinda. Her husband was away looking for work as they crossed with only the clothes they stood in.

Local black inhabitants had taken pity on the plight of the refugees and given them food until they were able to support themselves.

As the women spoke a tattered group of young women with bundles on their head walked past. They refused to be interviewed but admitted being refugees from Mozambique on their way to

Chipinga, 30 km away, where they hope to work on a tea estate.

They confirmed heavy fighting was taking place in Mozambique. They said they had not seen the MRCM but had heard heavy explosions and gunfire at night near their villages.

The MRM is an anti-Frelimo group of Mozambicans led by Albert Simango. The group was believed to have been trained and equipped by Rhodesian security forces during the guerilla war.

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**A GOVERNMENT**  
spokesman said on Tuesday the Government had no knowledge of the reported movement of Mozambican refugees into Zimbabwe.  
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CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICAN, OTHER TOURISTS WELCOME IF FREE SPENDERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 May 80 p 1

[Article by Benjamin Pogrand]

[Text] Mozambique hopes to open its doors to tourists in a year's time-- and when it does, South Africans will be as welcome as anyone else.

But cheap-living caravanners and tenters will be discouraged.

This was said by the Director of Tourism, Mr Mario Trindade, during an interview in his Maputo office.

Socialist Mozambique wants tourists, he stressed--for their foreign currency, and "to share experiences and cultures, and because we want people to know our revolutionary point of view."

But he had a cautionary warning: "South Africans are wanted as tourists. But they must understand that if they want to come to Mozambique like the old times, with the car and caravan loaded with cans of food and beer and tents -- and after a few days return home -- that will be difficult to do."

The reason: the Portuguese had let their "natural allies" -- white South Africans and Rhodesians -- have the run of the country. That meant, in the peak year of tourism in 1971, that each visitor spent only about R6.60.

"No country in the world can permit this kind of earnings from tourism, because the infrastructure costs are very high.

"But that doesn't mean.

South Africans can't come here. We'll do our best to receive them and make them comfortable."

He said people from Zaire, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia were all being given the same answer he gave to South Africans. If all goes well, tourism will start with hunting and fishing safaris.

To a visitor, it is clear that a great deal will have to be done before Mozambique can be ready for normal tourism. A number of the leading hotels were abandoned by their owners when the Portuguese left in their tens of thousands before and after the June, 1975, independence which brought Frelimo to office. The hotels have not fared well under their worker managements.

In addition, food is short

-- a consequence of the grave dislocation caused by the loss of skills, and of the drive to equalise Mozambican society.

Only now, with the end of the Rhodesian war, and thus no longer facing across-the-border raids which made travel unsafe in parts of the country, can the Government formulate a tourism policy.

"We have requests for tourism from all over the world," said Mr Trindade. "But the tourism must be opened properly. Otherwise, it is better to wait."

There were waiters and workers for the hotels, he said, but they had to be trained. People were needed to direct them. Plans were afoot to open an hotel training school to overcome some of the problems.

## BEIRA PORT STATISTICS, CAPACITY SURVEYED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text]

A COMPLETE survey of conditions at Beira has been made available to shippers in this country for the first time since the lifting of sanctions. Basically it shows that equipment is in some disrepair but buildings and the harbour are in good order.

The statistics, including facts on the state of the railway line from Beira to the border, have been collected by Freight International, a shipping and forwarding company.

There are 51 cranes, with capacities varying from three to 30 tonnes, of which eight are being repaired. Of 32 forklifts however, with carrying capacities from one to 10 tonnes, only 12 are working and the rest are under repair.

Another 80 are on order and should be working within the next three months.

The harbour is capable of handling 10 ships at one time, with a minimum length of 15.2 m and a maximum of 180.4 m. The channel into the harbour and the harbour itself are dredged regularly.

From information received the railway line is able to take a load of 1 000 tonnes but should be able to handle maximum loads by August.

Beira handled 743 000 registered tonnes of goods in 1979, but has a maximum capacity of 3 million tonnes. Containers are being handled by roll on-roll off ships.

A report by a director of Freight International, Mr Alan McAuley, says: "The port has improved sufficiently to make it a viable proposition to move Zimbabwe's cargo through there."

"With all things going well it will be more than capable of handling our cargo in the next three months and a substantial proportion within six to 12 months."

CSO: 4420

# SECURITY FORCES TAKEN OVER BY ADMINISTRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN.** — It has been agreed to transfer control of the South West African security forces to the SWA Administration, according to a statement released yesterday.

The statement came after a meeting in Cape Town between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

After the meeting Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Administrator-General's Council, said the executive powers of the Administrator-General in SWA may soon be transferred to the present AGC.

Mr Mudge said at a Press conference the AGC could receive full executive powers, making it a ministerial council, within two months.

He said this would not boil down to a form of UDI, but would give the power structure in SWA much more local character.

He confirmed that the AGC came to an agreement with the Government yesterday that it would transfer the SWA police force and the SWA defence force to the AGC as soon as possible.

He explained this meant that the SWA authorities would take control of policemen and defence force units, which comprised local inhabitants.

Mr Mudge said the AGC had accepted the Government's letter to Dr Waldheim in principle but they were reluctant about the fact that South Africa was prepared to make a concession by offering to decrease its number of military bases in the operational area from 40 to 20.

"We also expressed our anxiety about the fact that Swapo members were included in a United Nations delegation which visited various countries in Europe, which was not in the spirit of the original settlement agreement."

"We felt the DTA majority party in SWA should be included more directly in future settlement talks. We told the Government that no peaceful solution in SWA would be possible without the co-operation of the DTA," he said.

Mr Mudge accused the UN Secretary-General and Swapo of deliberately delaying a settlement in the territory.

Asked about the possibility of Dr Waldheim accepting the South African letter and of a UN-controlled election taking place this year he said:

"The chances of a negative reply from Dr Waldheim was about 90 percent because Swapo would never accept a settlement in which they could not win."

Asked whether he would be prepared to talk to Swapo directly should the UN settlement attempt fail he said he had stated so on numerous occasions, adding: "I was even prepared to talk to the devil on how to solve the problem of SWA."

"I am not prepared to compromise on policy or principles with Swapo. All I am prepared to talk to Swapo about is on how we should solve the SWA constitutional affair — democratically or by shooting it out," he said.

He emphasised that if talks with Swapo took place it would definitely not be on foreign soil but inside SWA.

Mr Mudge stressed that the SWA people wanted Dr Waldheim's assurances regarding a peaceful settlement in writing.

"We have had too many verbal and confidential assurances which have never materialised," he said.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO INDIA

New Phase in Relations

Victoria NATION in English 6 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Tribute to the deceased Yugoslav leader, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, was paid by President France Albert Rene and his host, President Sanjiva Reddy of India, yesterday morning on the arrival in New Delhi, the Indian capital, of Mr Rene and his delegation for a state visit.

Welcoming President Rene officially to India at New Delhi airport, President Reddy also expressed the hope that Seychellois-Indian relations and cooperation would be cemented by the visit.

Answering, Mr Rene said, after paying homage to the great Yugoslav and Third World leader:

"I am very happy to be here.

My visit to India heralds the beginning of a new phase in the development of relations between the peoples of India and Seychelles.

For if I have so readily responded to the kind invitation extended to me by the Indian Government to pay an official visit to India, it is because I believe that it is in our mutual interest to enhance the friendly relations which already exist between us and to promote greater cooperation between our two countries.

India and Seychelles are natural friends.

Apart from our geographic proximity and the fact that our shores are washed by the same ocean, we share a common approach to the problems of development in general and to many of the issues which preoccupy the world today. I am a firm believer in the need for the Third World to promote greater cooperation among themselves.

Only in this way can we ever hope to get out of the rut of economic stagnation which centuries of colonialism have imposed upon us. My visit to India



today is undertaken in this spirit. We have, during the four brief years since our Independence, evolved a meaningful programme of cooperation in the mutual interest of our two countries.

It is my sincere hope that we can, during the period of my visit, examine how we may usefully extend the scope of this cooperation and how we can promote better understanding and friendship between our peoples.

Throughout the two centuries of their existence, the destiny of the Seychellois people has been closely linked to that of the Indian subcontinent. In spite of these historical links, the colonial period precluded the development of any real friendship or cooperation between India and Seychelles.

If our peoples today still know more about the history and the social conditions prevailing in the countries of Western Europe than about India and other countries of the region, we can only attribute this to the missionary zeal of colonialism.

There is no reason, however, why we should not endeavour to correct this anomalous state of affairs now that we meet as two independent states.

Seychelles has a great deal to learn from its Indian neighbour. Not only do you have almost three decades of nationhood ahead of us but the wealth of experience and knowledge accumulated throughout the centuries of your history is a source of continuing inspiration for the countries of the Third World and for the Republic of Seychelles in particular. India was, in many ways, the precursor of the "winds of change" policy which brought about independence to the African continent.

If Mahatma Gandhi had not braved the wrath of the mighty British Empire, Britain would, in all probability, still rule the waves today. If the African continent and the countries of the Indian Ocean can today shape their destinies in accordance with their own wishes it is due, to a great extent, to the pioneering role played by such Indian leaders as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

The countries of the Third World owe their freedom to the inspiration which they derived from the Indian experience. India fired the decolonisation revolution and it is only right that countries of the Third World should express their gratitude to the Indian people for their role in shaping the world as we know it today.

In conclusion, may I express my sincere appreciation of the warm hospitality extended to me and to members of my delegation since our arrival in Bombay. I hope that we will, during the period of our stay in India, be able to learn more about your beautiful country and about its rich historical and cultural heritage.

I also hope that we may be able to examine how we can strengthen the ties of friendship through an effective programme of cooperation. I look to the future with optimism and hope that the foundations which we will lay during the next few days will be able to sustain the development of a fruitful association between India and the Republic of Seychelles."

Minutes earlier President Rene and his delegation had stepped down from a special Indian Air Force jet to the traditional 21 gun salute and guard of honour before listening to the national anthems of the two countries.

After the speeches, Mr Rene and the rest of his party, which includes his wife and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul, were introduced to Indian and diplomatic dignitaries in the VIP lounge before leaving for their residence at Rashtrapati Bhavan, the presidential palace.

Pictures of President Rene, slogans and flags decorated the streets of the capital.

The Seychellois delegation was escorted through the main gate of the Rashtrapati Bhavan by a mounted guard and escorted to the Dwarka Suite by members of the presidential staff.

While a lunch and a banquet scheduled for the evening have been cancelled because of President Tito's death, a call on President Rene by Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, for official talks and on President Reddy by President Rene were expected to go ahead as planned.

Meanwhile, Mr Hodoul, had useful talks with his Indian counterpart, Mr Rao, before the two joined President Rene and Prime Minister Gandhi for a quiet lunch.

The talks between the two Foreign Ministers revealed a great similarity of views on major world issues. Prospects of further bilateral cooperation were described as very promising following the talks, and a joint communique is expected to be released later.

Mr Rene and his delegation arrived in the Indian capital after a visit to Baroda, in the state of Gujarat, homeland of Mahatma Gandhi, on Sunday.

Among those to meet the Seychellois delegation at Vadodara airport, Baroda, were the city's major, Mr Patel, the Secretary to the Government, Mr Parpharathi and the Chairman and Director of the Baroda Banks, Mr Shah.

Mr Rene and his wife, accompanied by the rest of the delegation, then watched a demonstration flight by David Savy, Mrs Rene's son, who is at present training at the Gujarat Flying Club. Mr Rene was made an honorary member of the club.

Hundreds of people lined the streets as the presidential motorcade toured Baroda with the party visiting a museum and picture gallery and a planetarium. The delegation was then honoured with a cultural show at the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company's guest house before going on to lunch hosted by the chairman and managing director of the Bank of Baroda, Mr R.C. Shah.

### Talks Go Well

Victoria NATION in English 7 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] President France Albert Rene is satisfied with his visit and progress of the talks so far in India, writes the Seychelles Agence Presse (SAP) correspondent accompanying the Seychelles Presidential delegation.

On Monday President Rene and the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, reviewed matters of regional and international interest and also talked about the promotion of commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries, including shipping links.

The correspondent writes: "The two countries are in accord on several issues, as President Sanjiva Reddy pointed out in his speech welcoming President Rene at New Delhi airport on Monday morning.

"He said that as neighbours in the Indian Ocean we shared a common interest in keeping it free from extraneous interference and conflicts. India appreciated the courageous stand taken by Seychelles against the military presence of non-littoral states in the Ocean, and as Non-Aligned countries the two states must work together to convert this vast ocean space into an area of peace and cooperation."

Talks continued today between Seychelles officials and the Indian Ministers for Industry and for Commerce.

Yesterday President Rene laid wreaths at the Rajghat and Shantivana Memorials where Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were cremated respectively. He then toured the Nehru Memorial and Museum of Indian Political History.

Mrs Rene visited the Central Cottage Industries Emporium in Delhi where she was shown various exhibits of Indian artisans' handicraft.

The President and his delegation leave for Bengal today to continue their visit, which is at the invitation of the Indian Government.

## Development Cooperation

Victoria NATION in English 8 May 80 p 1

[Text] Agreement in principle on substantial Indo-Seychellois cooperation in several fields of development was reached in the Indian capital, New Delhi, on Tuesday following two days of high level talks during the current official visit of President Albert Rene to India.

As if taking the cue from earlier speeches by Mr Rene and President Sanjiva Reddy and from the opening of discussions between President Rene and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Monday, Seychelles' negotiating team, led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul, settled down to serious talks with Indian Ministers for Industry and Commerce to put the finishing touches to the discussions on closer cooperation started by their leaders.

The Seychelles side included the Principal Secretary in the President's Office, Mr David Thomas, the Principal Secretary for Economic Development, Planning and Housing, Mr Robert Grandcourt, and the Principal Secretary for Works, Mr Maxime Payon.

Seychelles agreed in principle to import with the help of an Indian loan, building material for Government housing schemes.

The two sides also agreed that India would use her vast industrial experience not only to help Seychelles in setting up small industries but also by providing the necessary equipment under credit facilities.

Other agreements covered the provision of Indian personnel for those development sectors that lacked trained Seychellois and an increase in the number of Seychellois being sent to train in Indian educational institutes.

Following the talks, Minister Hodoul left India with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's delegation yesterday to attend today's funeral of the late President Tito of Yugoslavia.

Minister Hodoul is expected to return to India with the Indian delegation to the funeral tomorrow night to rejoin President Rene and the rest of the Seychellois delegation in Bombay.

The Presidential delegation was expected to leave for Bangalore in the State of Mysore in the South of India this morning. There they will visit several industrial sites.

CSO: 4420

## REPORTAGE ON TRAINING OF YOUNG MILITANTS

### Most Dedicated Selected

Victoria NATION in English 3 May 80 p 2

[Text] From Monday May 5 to Tuesday May 13 the Pioneers who have been selected as the most motivated ones will be undergoing a serious training for instructors. The young militants are from Mahe, Praslin and La Digue and they will all stay at a camp at Anse Royale.

During the course of their training which will be basically theory, the Pioneers will be addressed by the Minister for Youth and Community Development, Mr Rene Jumeau, Minister Jumeau's talk will include explanation on a socialist society, and also the history of the Party, its political struggle up to Liberation.

The activists will also be addressed by the Minister for Education and Information, Mr James Michel, who will talk about education as an investment for the future.

The structure and organisation of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) Party will be outlined to the Pioneers by the Minister for Transport and Tourism.

Talks will also be held by the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr John Mascarenhas, other senior officials from the Department, and various other Government officials.

### Example for Others

Victoria NATION in English 7 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Discipline, hard work and serious concentration--these are the keywords of the camp for specially chosen Pioneers officially opened at Anse Royale yesterday.



The camp, whose aim is to train future instructors in the movement from all over Mahe, Praslin and La Digue was opened by the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr John Mascarenhas, standing in for the Minister of Youth and Community Development, Mr Eusebe Jumeau, who was ill.

The Principal Secretary told the young militants present that they should not forget that they are an example to other children.

He mentioned that if they follow the true path of socialism they will prosper. "The road is long and difficult, but with motivation and perseverance you will, without any doubt, complete your tasks successfully.

"The country is counting on you as the future leaders of the society and therefore you have to be obedient and respectful. We have come to realise that without youth-motivated ones like you--there can be no future and it would be impossible to build our country."

Mr Mascarenhas congratulated the Pioneers from Praslin and La Digue who had made the special effort to attend this very serious and necessary training. "You have come to share with the rest of your brothers a togetherness that is necessary to promote the development of our republic," he said.

Later in the morning the young militants were addressed by the Minister of Education and Information Mr James Michel.

Minister Michel spoke of education as an instrument for the future. He explained in detail, to the young militants, the SPPF's policy on education and the role it should play in the moulding of our young generations into responsible citizens of tomorrow.

Minister Michel compared the previous elitist educational system to the reforms now being carried out which aim at providing equal opportunities and free education for all the children of Seychelles.

He stressed on the important role of education in shaping the new socialist men of tomorrow.

Minister Michel summed up his talk by asking the young militants to make use of the facilities and opportunities being put at their disposal through the new educational system, so that they can continue to carry forward the external flame of the revolution, under the guidance of the party.

CSO: 4420

PLANNING MINISTER FERRARI REPORTS ON SUCCESS OF MISSION

Victoria NATION in English 3 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Dr Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and Development arrived back in Seychelles yesterday after a successful mission in which two important loan agreements were signed and fruitful talks held on other development projects.

In Vienna the fourth loan agreement between Seychelles and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was signed. It is the highest so far at \$500,000 (R.3,260,000) and it was indicated that this will continue every year. The loan is for general balance of payment support.

In Khartoum the final loan of R.7-1/2 million for the Praslin electrification scheme was signed with the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

During Minister Ferrari's first stop, in Vienna, he also had talks with officials of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) who received enthusiastically Seychelles' project for a renewable energy programme up to the year 2000. They decided to work on the details of the scheme and there is a strong possibility of some future UN funding in this field.

The programme would use a variety of energy sources--including the sun, wind, waves and biogas--in an integrated system particularly on the smaller islands.

A further project already discussed with UNIDO for a new boatyard has been suspended for a month. This will allow experts from Sri Lanka to visit Seychelles for talks on a possible scheme for boats built from ferrocement.

In Rome Dr Ferrari spoke to consultants who are working on a pig project for Seychelles. This will provide 4,000 pigs a year--1,000 as piglets for farmers and 3,000 to be fattened and killed for pork products such as ham, sausages and salami.

At least part of the cost of the project will be paid for by the Italian Government and Italian experts are hoping to visit the Republic in a month's time to finalise details.

In Khartoum the Arab Bank also showed interest in helping to finance the East Coast reclamation scheme being organised by the World Bank. This came after they learned of the willingness of several other Arab funds to take part.

Finally, in Paris, Dr Ferrari had what he described as "friendly" talks with Mr Robert Galley, the French Minister for Cooperation.

CSO: 4420

# DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 857

[Text]

Mrs Bernadette Cole, Senior Information Officer in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, has said in Freetown that although equal opportunities exist for boys and girls in Sierra Leone and that there are known cases of girls being denied access to education or training, yet the attitude of society towards education for girls, particularly in the rural areas, and to the training of young women in the sciences and technological fields have to be changed. Mrs Cole was presenting a paper on the Role and Status of Women in National Development at a seminar on Population, Employment and Development Planning in Sierra Leone organised jointly by the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning and the International Labour Organisation which has just ended in Freetown.

Mrs Cole said in her paper that in 1963 there were 8.9 per cent women in managerial, administration and executive positions in the country. The situation has not changed much for in 1976 there were still only 9 per cent of women holding these positions in Sierra Leone.

One of the reasons she gave for this almost nil increase of women in

top positions in the country is marriage and its attendant responsibilities, and pregnancies, which tend to hinder access to certain positions and restrict the mobility of women.

She called for national planning efforts aimed at the elimination of unemployment and underemployment among men, as well as the employment of women within the framework of a plan seeking the highest possible utilisation of the nation's human resources, and creating employment opportunities which would ensure the assimilation of all able-bodied persons.

PROSECUTION OF 'CORRUPT' PARTY LEADERS URGED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 May 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Last month, the Party recognized the validity of the appeal by Party leaders from various parts of the country for the postponement of the Party elections at section, branch and ward levels, and they were put off to this month.

Chairman of Elections and Publicity sub-committee, Mr Bob Litana, announced last month that Freedom House had made the decision in view of the number of provinces that had been badly affected by floods.

It was a valid case by Party organizers in the provinces and a logical decision by Freedom House.

However, flooding seems to have been just part of the problem. Mr Litana has revealed yet a new and certainly worst problem in this exercise--ignorance among Party leaders.

Mr Litana admits that because of ignorance, it has been difficult to make any appreciable progress in the preparations for the Party elections. This is probably even more serious than the flooding of the areas.

Although the extent of this ignorance is not known, it is serious enough since Party leaders are expected to organize the electorate and must be knowledgeable on the Party regulations and procedures.

The success of any election exercise in sections, branches and wards depends largely on how much leaders at those levels understand and whether they are able to interpret and explain the instructions from the Party headquarters and the Elections Office correctly.

Ignorance is certainly one of the major problems that the Party is facing, and Mr Litana is simply being frank. He has been in that chair long enough to be able to put his finger in the right hole.



The decision to postpone the Party elections was also due to shortage of Party cards and lack of transport. In this connection, Mr Litana revealed that some Party leaders were hoarding Party cards and only selling them to people who would vote for them.

The latter was a serious revelation which affects the state of the Party, and we only hope Freedom House has taken action to deal with such characters in the Party.

This complaint has been supported by what is reported to be happening in the Katuba Constituency. The Member of Parliament for the area, Mrs Mavis Muyunda, is worried.

Freedom House should be concerned, too, because it appears people are taking the Party for a ride and using it to beef up their finances through over-charging on Party cards. How do they account for the extra amount and do they issue receipts for each Party card sold?

There is no reason for dedicated Party leaders to hoard or sell Party cards at inflated price. Those who are involved are people without dedication to the Party and should be relieved of whatever Party posts they hold before they cause more damage.

The date for the elections has again been pushed to July partly because some Party leaders are holding the Party to ransom by hoarding cards.

The Party is not a personal property of these corrupt Party leaders and they should not be allowed to mess it up. If possible and in the interest of the Party, Freedom House should get them prosecuted.

CSO: 4420

ACTIVITIES OF HINDU ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 May 80 p 4

[Article: "HAZ: A Group Based on Humanism, Hinduism"]

[Text] It is a world of great paradoxes and high contradictions in which we are living today. It is doubtful whether humanity has ever faced in its long history with such great baffling problems as those that exist in modern history. These problems are so vast that the best intellects of our age have stood perplexed before their might. Existence of these problems is not an isolated phenomenon in this country or that.

Every country in the world, every class of humanity is gravely affected by these problems. It is a world phenomenon, not an exclusive happening either in the East or in the West. It seems the whole world is entangled in some powerful whirlpool and every attempt to save a particular victim results in dragging others into its dreadful currents.

In this world where sever competitions are going on, there are social reformers and social workers who have been advocating cooperation in every sphere. While people are rushing at each others' throats, there are idealists and dreamers forging public opinion for world peace.

When humanity is torn asunder by class and color, by religion and nationality, there are workers in all lands trying to establish human brotherhood.

The Hindu Association of Zambia (HAZ) is just one of the very few dedicated groups that is making effort to bring a readjustment, a fresh balancing and a new equilibrium in this country.

The association formed in the early seventies in Zambia, strongly feels that this country must march forward on to a new civilization based on humanitarian distribution, on mutual cooperation, on international fellowship, on the services of the weak, on the sacrifice of the wise and on the principle of brotherhood.

The main objective of the Hindu Association of Zambia is to foster and promote the philosophy of Humanism as a basic tenet of Hinduism. Accordingly, the association, through its member associations at various centres donates large sums of money to the needy and charitable organisations from time to time. This fund is raised at the annual religious congregations known as Bajan Sammelan held at the various centres.

The money thus collected is given away to various projects to assist the nation. This assistance is in many forms. Throughout Zambia there are Hindu Halls, whose doors are always open to all leaders, to the Party and its Government, and people of all races. The same Hindu Halls are also the arenas of many fund-raising functions, which result in tangible support to charities, big and small; urban and rural throughout the Republic. Even the small Hindu community of Chingola has now embarked upon the challenge of constructing its own Hindu Hall.

Apart from this, the members of the Hindu community work shoulder to shoulder with Party leaders throughout Zambia in tackling problems in all areas. And typical Hindu humility ensures that no call for assistance goes unheeded by the community.

The value placed on Hinduism and Humanism is also reflected in the growing numbers of Mahatma Gandhi Clinics in all parts of Zambia. The latest such clinic for service to the nation is reaching completion in Kabwe. The growing numbers of Hindu temples is a reflection of the same spirit. The official opening of the first Hindu temple in Zambia, built in Ndola, took place in 1978. Drawing upon that inspiration, the Lusaka Hindu Association lent its energies to the construction of a second bigger temple in Lusaka, which was officially opened by His Excellency President Kaunda last month. This beautiful building will be a landmark not only for Hindus throughout Zambia, but will also be a beacon of light for all true Humanists amongst the people.

As President Kaunda said, "This magnificent temple is yet one more contribution to the distinguished service of man the Hindu Association has continued to perform in Zambia. The part the Hindu community has played and continues to play in the social and spiritual reconstruction of our new nation is indeed very outstanding. This community is putting out its best in the maintenance of calm and peace in the Republic. Even those among us who may not be openly religious cannot fail to notice the numerous Hindu halls offering outstanding services in many cities and towns."

The association has ten member associations which are spread along the line of rail. On the southern part of the country, Choma, Monze, Lusaka, Kabwe, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Kitwe and Chingola.

In February last year the Mufulira Hindu Association donated K556.56 towards Mrs Getrude Mulenga Humanitarian Fund.

Mrs Mulenga, the Mufulira housewife and teacher had been admitted at Kenyatta National Hospital for radiography in Nairobi. She suffered from cancer of the chest and urgently needed cash to undergo specialist treatment. The association raised the fund it donated during a special prayer held at Hindu hall.

In the same month the association also contributed K1,198 to be shared by the Zambia Blood Donor Association in Lusaka and the Council for the Handicapped Centre in Mwanza.

At the annual congregation held in 1978 at Luanshya, the association raised nearly K6,758 which was later distributed to various needy organizations.

In the past years, the Hindu Association of Zambia has made many donations to individuals as well as to other organizations. The Press Club of Zambia received K2,000.00; the Zambia Library Association K51.00; ZIFA Bursary received a boost of K2,000.00; Zambia Olympics and Commonwealth Games Association was given K100.00; Village Industrial Council K2,000.00. The National Disaster Fund was made rich by K5,000.00; and the Crispin Fund by K251.00--to name a few.

Earlier in 1979, the association donated another cheque for K1,500 to the Ministry of Health to help improve its services in the children's ward of the University Teaching Hospital.

Recently, the association donated 30 new beds worth nearly K3,000.00 to the children's ward of the UTH. The association decided to make the donation of the much-needed beds to mark the International Year of the Child. This humanistic attitude is easy to understand especially since Hinduism repeatedly stresses that IF YOU MAKE OTHER HAPPY, YOU WILL BE HAPPY. "See good, Do good and Be good"--is the gospel of the Hindu scriptures. Hence their contributions to worthy causes.

In May last year, the Choma Hindu Samaj donated K5,001.00 towards the International Year of the Child Fund. The money is to be used for the construction of children's ward at Choma General Hospital.

National Chairman of the Zambia Primary School Association was the recipient of the Soccer Floating Trophy presented by the Hindu Association of Zambia. The trophy was awarded to the winners of the Inter-Provincial Football, Netball, and Volleyball Championship held at Matero Stadium on 3rd of July 1979.

And indeed, it was a dream come true for 23-year-old Lovemore Daka when he received a one way ticket to South India and K3,000.00 cash to enable him to become a full-time student at Madras Engineering College for Two years.

The donation was made by the generous efforts of the Hindu Association of Zambia which came forward to help Daka, when his parents found it beyond their means to support his college studies.

When the country's enemies destroyed Zambia's vital links especially bridges, President Kaunda made a call to the nation, to come forward and rebuild the bridges or boost the Bridge Reconstruction Fund.

The Hindu Association of Zambia too, responded immediately and magnificently. They resolved to lend tangible support to the nation in its time of need. Throughout the Republic, committees went to work to raise funds from Hindu members.

Speaking at State House after the presentation of this donation, Chairman of Hindu Association of Zambia Mr Kanobhai Patel said: "From humble shopkeepers to industrialists, from wage-earners to professionals, all are gathered here today to bear testimony to the world that we have the courage of our convictions, that we can stand up and be counted as one with the nation in its time of need.

CSO: 4420



## SALISBURY COMMENTARY EXTOLS 'PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT'

LD161050 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 15 May 80 CA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our parliament of the new order, the first parliament of the first Republic of Zimbabwe, workers and peasants, fighters in the people's forces, all patriotic Zimbabweans from the Zambezi to the Limpopo, had come yesterday to witness the making of a new era, the era of the people's power, by the opening of a new type of parliament, a parliament of the new order, the people's parliament. The opening of this new parliament, the parliament of the people, was heralded by a 21-gun salute, a gun salute by the people's forces, the forces of liberation. Thousands of workers and peasants, fighters in the people's forces, ululated to the rhythm of every (?bang) of the 21-gun salute. Their ululation marked the end of 90 years of British colonial domination and ushered in the new era of the people's power, power centered on the forces of people's liberation.

In traditional bourgeois parliamentarianism, the concept of a parliament has always been explained in distorted terms, in an attempt to camouflage the essence of parliamentarianism to the toiling and exploited masses. Parliament has always been explained as a democratic institution, aimed at advancing what the bourgeoisie have always referred to as the interests of the majority of the population. This is a terrible distortion of the essence of parliamentarianism in bourgeois historiography and practice. The essence of parliamentarianism in bourgeois society is that of an institution used as a weapon to champion the interests of the ruling clique, the clique of the rich. Parliament, as an institution in bourgeois society, has always been used as a weapon to oppress, suppress, exploit and deny the working people their rights. Parliamentarianism in bourgeois democracies is an institution where leading exploiters and exploiting companies, multinational corporations, send their representatives, who are charged with the task of defending the interests and the cause of the exploiters, the cause of the "haves" against the cause of the "have-nots."

This is not the understanding and the practice of the institution in progressive countries and societies. In progressive states and societies, parliament is not an institution where deputies are to make a fortune but rather an institution where people's representatives meet occasionally to plot the strategies and tactics of how best to champion the interests and wishes of the people. It is an institution where suggestions from the working people are discussed in (?this same light). It is an institution where people's deputies are answerable to their constituencies and not to cliques of exploiters who struggle day and night to repress, suppress and destroy people's wishes.

The new parliament for the Republic of Zimbabwe is not a parliament which was elected by cliques of people. The representatives in government were not elected by a minority but the majority of Zimbabweans. They will not be answerable to cliques but to the toiling masses as a whole. They will not be using their presence in parliament to make a fortune at the expense of the people who have voted for them but rather to champion, defend and protect people's interests against would-be oppressors, suppressors and exploiters. The first parliament of the Republic of Zimbabwe will be qualitatively different from the old British colonial system of parliamentarianism, which was terminated by the liberation forces of the people recently. The parliament of oppressors ended with the last colonial parliament in 1979. The new first parliament of the Republic of Zimbabwe, product of the determined and relentless armed struggle of the toiling masses of Zimbabwe under the vanguard leadership of their liberation organization and forces, will be the parliament of the people, for the people, and by the people, not in the sense of a capitalist democracy but in the sense of people's democracy, democracy of the new order.

Long live the people's parliament! Long live the struggle of the people for new democracy! The struggle continues until final victory!

CSO: 4420

DECISION TO CONTINUE WHITE REPRESENTATION WELCOMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 May 80 p 4

[Editorial: "White Role Assurance Welcome"]

[Text] Under all but exceptional or peculiar circumstances white representation will continue in the Zimbabwean Parliament for at least seven years. The exceptional circumstance would be a breakdown in accepted Parliamentary system and the peculiar circumstance if the 20 white MPs voted themselves out of office.

We trust that neither will happen and that the spirit of unity, reconciliation and cooperation will not only be evident in Parliament but that the elected representatives will show a positive lead to the country.

All the parties which took part in the Lancaster House talks and subsequent agreement accepted the provision relating to reserved seats for whites. Some of them may not have liked it but they accepted the "package deal".

Last week's rumblings about possible Constitutional changes led to an official statement that the Government was not planning to do away with the reserved seats.

The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Professor Simbi Mubako, made a categorical statement: "It is the stated policy of this Government that agreements and concessions entered into will be observed." Thank goodness for that.

Most provisions in the Constitution can be changed by a 70 percent or more vote in the House of Assembly but there are special clauses relating to reserved seats for whites and the Declaration of Rights. For seven years in the case of the reserved seats and 10 years in the case of the Declaration of Rights the Constitution can be amended only by a unanimous vote of the House and not less than two-thirds of the Senate. After that the 70 percent rule comes into effect.

There are those who would argue that racial representation is abhorrent and unnecessary in a non-racial society while others would say that minorities, regardless of colour, need special consideration and protection of their interests.

We favour the latter course--that there should always be some provision for minorities, not only white, but Coloured, Asian and Black. Obviously in time the present provision for 20 white seats will go but even in a truly non-racial society ethnic groups have their own particular hopes, fears, needs, aspirations and problems.

Let us hear no more talk about changing or scrapping entrenched clauses. They are part of the very foundation of the Constitution. It will be time enough to reassess and readjust when the specified periods are due to expire.

CSO: 4420

## NORMALIZATION OF MTEPATEPA DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 May 80 p 3

[Article by Nigel Adam]

[Text]

**THUNDER CHIDYAMOTO** — his curly hair speckled with yellow tobacco dust—looked self-assured and said firmly: "The whites must stay in Zimbabwe—we need them."

And he spoke with authority. For Thunder is foreman and ZANU (PF) chairman on a white man's farm.

"The war is over," he said. "We must forgive and forget. We must look to tomorrow — together."

Thunder is one of 250 workers breathing the air of peace on Richard Tate's 800 ha farm in Mtepatapa, between Bindura and Mount Darwin.

Mtepatapa is a beautiful fertile sliver of commercial farmland running between Chiweshe and Madziwa tribal trust lands. The area's 32 white farmers provide work for thousands of Africans.

It was one of Zimbabwe's hottest spots during the war.

Guerillas used to launch rapid hit-and-run raids from the TFLA compounds were burnt, machinery wrecked, homes attacked, and travellers ambushed. The roads were littered with landmines.

Ten whites and many more Africans were killed. The farmers were at war.

Come peacetime, ZANU (PF) set up party structures—complete with elec-

ted chairmen, secretaries and treasurers—on nearly every Mtepatapa farm within five days of the announcement that an election was to be staged.

And white farmers praise the party for helping to maintain discipline in such a turbulent time. Party officials often sort out squabbles.

The farmers have vivid, painful memories of the time when they were struggling for their existence.

**BAD WEEK**

"At one time we were being hit by guerrillas every night," recalled Mr Tate (41). "I can remember one week when every one in the intensive care unit of Andrew Fleming Hospital in Salisbury was from Mtepatapa."

His wife, Barbara, a distant descendant of Cecil Rhodes, added: "That was a bad week, believe me. It seemed that the whole community would fall apart."

"Thank God it's all over. Thank God we can get on with the job of living."

And the people of Mtepatapa — black and white — are doing just that.

"The whole area is a hive of activity," said Mr Tate, who grows tobacco and maize, and rears cattle. "Several farms are expanding and experimenting with new crops."

"We're all looking to the future, not back to the bitter past. No one is thinking of 'gapping it'."

"Apart from one or two exceptions, whites in this area have no trouble living with blacks."

"If we're given the chance we'll fill Africa with mealie meal," he said.

The farmers are looking ahead. They are building a new polo-croquet clubhouse. It will take the place of the community centre, which was shot up so many times it had to be abandoned.

A neighbouring farmer, Pat Johnson, who has



His senior foreman, Adriano Kupnenka, is optimistic about the future.

"The whites should stay and everything will be all right," he said. "The white farmers are needed as long as they continue to treat their workers well."

The "father" of Mispatepa is Rurik Harvey (74), who runs a 2400 ha farm with his 29-year-old son Richard.

"I'm not going anywhere," he said firmly.

And to prove his faith in the future he points to a newly-planted, 40 ha field of coffee.

"That won't start paying for four years," he said.

His greatest love is his game park, which holds sable, waterbuck, wildebeeste, impala and zebra.

He also has crocodiles in one of his dams.

"It is no wonder that he looked proudly around his farm and said: 'Why should I go abroad to die? This is home.'"

1000 workers and dependents on his 2400 ha spread, is confident about the nation's political future — but worried about his own finances.

"I've got absolutely no intention of leaving this country — it's the greatest place in the world to live. I just want to be left alone and allowed to make a living."

"But I'm scared stiff about the Government forcing up wages too drastically."

"I just won't be able to afford it. All farmers are getting such poor prices today, especially for tobacco, that we're only breaking even."

"I've invested \$70 000 in this farm over the last year. We've all got overdrafts."

"We've been clinging on, waiting for the end of sanctions. We thought then we'd get some good returns."

"But it hasn't happened. It's a great disappointment."

GOVERNMENT NOT READY FOR 'OFFICIAL OPPOSITION'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text] It is both democratic and healthy to have an official Opposition in Parliament but it would be unwise to follow this procedure too early in the life of the first Zimbabwe Parliament.

It would not be in the spirit of reconciliation and national unity and would be in direct conflict with the Prime Minister's action in including people from outside his own party in the Cabinet.

This is not to say there will not be opposition in Parliament. Of course there will be. Not everything the Government does, or plans to do, will have the agreement and support of the minority parties--the Rhodesian Front, the United African National Council or perhaps even at times Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front.

The worst move of all would be for the RF--the time is overdue for a change of name--to seek recognition as the official Opposition. It would be seen as pure racialism and whatever arguments were advanced to the contrary it would be difficult, if not impossible, to defend.

An official Opposition is, in effect, a Government-in-waiting. It would be a long wait for the RF...not in a thousand years!

Assuming there is no split in the PF "wings" the only remaining contender is Bishop Muzorewa's UANC but with only three seats in Parliament it is just not on.

The minorities have, in our view, a clear role and duty: to be constructive, not destructive; to help where they can, to oppose when they must. They have experience which may or may not be welcomed--we hope it is.

It is not going to be easy for Rhodesian Fronters in the new set-up. They were in the driving seat for a long time: now the bus is travelling in a

totally different direction and they are almost in the role of passengers who can only warn the driver if they think he is taking the wrong road or turning.

There will be times of agreement and disagreement. There are strong-minded and strong-willed people on all sides and Parliament, we suspect, will not always be the happiest of gatherings. It is easy to crow...it is easy to condemn and criticise.

All Members of Parliament, whatever their party affiliation, must enter the new Parliament determined to put nation first and lead by example. It is absolutely essential.

In time the people of Zimbabwe may have to choose between the more democratic Government and Opposition system or a one-party state. For now the present coalition-type arrangement is the best.

CSO: 4420

## NKOMO MAKES 'LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT' PLEA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**THERE** was a wonderful future for all people in Zimbabwe, yet there were still those who felt they could not accept the change, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said here on Friday.

"It would be dangerous to keep them. Very dangerous indeed. It is better that they go, because they will deliberately bring misunderstanding, and this we do not want."

But, he said, the "good-bye" must be from them.

He touched on the issue of the white seats in Parliament, agreeing that at the Lancaster House talks he had not wanted the arrangement. "But they are there, and we will do nothing to remove them."

He predicted, however, that after some years and the maturing of confidence between all members of the community, the constitution would be changed "by a unanimous vote".

**'ONE PEOPLE'**

The Minister was guest speaker at a dinner sponsored jointly by the Bulawayo

Chamber of African Traders and the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. More than 300 guests were present.

A theme running through his wide-ranging talk was that Zimbabwe was now one people, one nation. He spoke of the three armies, some of whose soldiers were still in assembly places.

This was because the British had been late in agreeing to the wisdom of one army.

"Is it possible to end this state of affairs? Yes, of course it is, though there are difficulties. It is going to be difficult to remove their weapons, especially those most dangerous little round weapons, the grenades."

Some people were using the grenades to harm and rob other people, he said.

But the problem would be overcome. Both the Army and police were doing their best to see that the offensive weapons were taken away from people who should not have them.

Early in his address Mr Nkomo appealed to the whole community to recognise its responsibility for welcoming and helping refugees and victims of the war. The Government was doing its best, but no Government in the world could tackle such a task alone.

He asked the community to welcome the refugees. A "welcome home" from their own people would be tremendously heartwarming. "Have you visited them at Percy Ibbotson Home, Luveve?" he asked.

"We are now Zimbabwe. We can no longer look for help from elsewhere. This help has to come from us."

This "wonderful soil" lacked one thing — water.

"I wonder how much you industrialists have tried to find ways or have done a feasibility study into getting water from the Zambezi on to our land which is so rich but so dry."

"We must find ways and means of getting that water out of the Zambezi and irrigating two-thirds of our land," he said.

Then there was underground water. Why was it still underground?

## TOP CHAPLAIN RESIGNS, PLANS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**THE** Chaplain-General to the Armed Forces for more than seven years, Lieut-Colonel Norman Wood, has resigned from his post and will leave Zimbabwe soon after the resignation takes effect on May 28.

Colonel Wood (41) joined the Army in 1967. He was noted for his close rapport with the troops of all races and his outspoken defence of "Rhodesia's side of the story" during UDL. He twice went on speaking tours, once to Britain and once to the United States, to promote the country's cause.

"My work here is done. I should leave to someone better equipped than I the task of rebuilding and restructuring the corps of chaplains," Colonel Wood said.

"I'm leaving with regret, but I think I would have found it difficult to stay under the system that seems to be developing."

Several recent incidents involving his chaplains had troubled him, he said.

In one instance a chaplain had taken some Bibles with him on a visit to a training camp and told the men they could have them if they wished. A number of the ex-guerrillas came forward, but the political commissars attached to the unit stopped them, Colonel Wood said.

"I never imposed anything on the guys before (in the old Rhodesian security forces). I always left them with the decision. But these men were being prevented from taking the Scriptures. They weren't being allowed freedom of choice," he said.

"Having been involved as heavily as I have in the past with anti-communist preaching, I think I would have difficulty remaining in such a situation. I know that Mr Mugabe says he is a socialist, not a communist, but in instances such as this I sometimes find the two difficult to distinguish."

He said he was optimistic about Zimbabwe's future and would advise people to settle here. The key to the future would be how effective whites and blacks were in putting the past behind them.

"With reconciliation there must be forgiveness. The two go hand in hand and they must come from both sides, not just one," he said.

Colonel Wood, who is originally from Scotland, said he had not yet decided where he and his family would settle. South Africa was one possibility.

"I would like to warn places like South Africa to avoid what we have experienced here. They should adjust now to the change that is coming. They should get together, blacks and whites, and begin to talk."

"More than 25 000 Zimbabweans died in this war. Why should they go through that as well? We have to begin now to change the patterns that have held people for so long."

## UNIVERSITY GRADUATES 433 STUDENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 May 80 p 7

[Text]

ALTHOUGH graduates had satisfactorily completed their formal studies and were qualified to take up responsible positions, they still had much to learn, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Leonard Lewis, said on Saturday.

Professor Lewis was addressing 433 graduates and a large crowd of friends and relatives at a graduation ceremony at the University of Zimbabwe.

He said it was one thing "to indulge in intellectual speculation and critical argument in tutorial, seminar and in common room conversation".

However, it was "quite another thing to have to apply theoretical knowledge and understanding to solving real problems in the market place, on the shop floor, on the land, and to deal with the problems of human frailty and weakness".

## STRIVE

He urged graduates to avoid the possibility of "intellectual conceit", and expressed the hope that the young men and women upon whom degrees were conferred would strive to attain "an acceptable way of life for all the people of Zimbabwe".

The university's academic registrar, Mr Geoffrey Chittenden, said the ceremony was attended by between 3 000 and 4 000 people — the largest group to congregate at such a ceremony.

Eight honours degrees were awarded in the disciplines of English, Accountancy, Engineering, Pharmacy and Administration, Mr Chittenden said, as well as two honorary MA degrees.

The men who received the honorary degrees were Mr Alfred Knottenbelt, in recognition of his services to education and to the university as warden of Manfred Hodson Hall, and the Rev. Canon Leonard Sagonda, MBE, for his services to religion and education in Matabeleland.

CSO: 4420



## CMED PONDS FATE OF SURPLUS ARMORED VEHICLES

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE country's largest fleet owner, the Central Mechanical Equipment Department, has a problem — what to do with 1 800 armoured vehicles.

The department hired them out to Government departments, which are given an amount each year by the Treasury for vehicles. Now, after being the most sought after transport, they are becoming redundant and already the Ministry of Home Affairs has returned 150.

The CMED is considering a number of plans, related to the type of vehicle and chassis.

Those such as the Kudu, about 800, have a chassis usually taken from a Land-Rover and will probably be the easiest to convert. An experiment is being carried out to work out the cost of stripping a vehicle and putting back the Land-Rover body.

Leopards and Cougars — 700 of them — have no chassis and consist of two axles held together by the armour plating.

A CMED spokesman says: "We are thinking of cutting away much of the plating and making them more comfortable. We will probably produce a four-seat dune buggy type. But we have not made a cost estimate yet."

The third wildlife group, Pumas and Crocodiles, total 600 but are a relatively minor problem. These are the very heavy vehicles which have had the back "tray" removed. This can be replaced, a door put in the cab so the driver will not have to climb in through the roof, and a windscreen put in.

However, there is a chance for a bargain hunter to get a good buy. The department would consider all or part of the fleet if someone came up with the right offer.

Great tribute is paid by the CMED to the service given by these vehicles. "If people followed the right procedures there was very little chance of them being killed by a landmine. Injuries were mainly due to carelessness, such as not strapping in."

Adding to the department's worries is the age of the 7 000 cars, motorcycles and trucks it controls. There is a theoretical replacement plan for old models, but during the years of sanctions this could not be followed.

Some are many years past their economic life and repairs and servicing get more expensive every year.

If a recommendation is made to take a vehicle out of service, there has to be something to replace it.

If nothing is available it has to be kept going. More money is needed to buy new models but at the moment it is uncertain whether this will be forthcoming.

Roughly one-third of those recommended for replacement have had to be repaired because there are no substitutes.

CSO: 4420

## ZIYAMBI ISSUES STIFF WARNING TO LAW BREAKERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text]

ANYONE taking the law into his own hands would be met with the full rigour of the law and without sympathy, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tinasai Ziyambi, said yesterday.

Reviewing the first peering-out parade of police recruits since the formation of the new Government, Mr Ziyambi told the 184 patrol officers and constables and a crowd of about 400 that the function of policing Zimbabwe must remain exclusively in the hands of the force.

"The police force is the only organisation in this country which has lawful authority and the responsibility for preserving law and order," he said.

Mr Ziyambi said anyone usurping that authority was not only acting contrary to the Constitution but also against Government policy.

"If anyone does so act by taking the law into his own hands he can expect no sympathy, and such conduct on his part will be met by the full rigour of the law," he said.

The police were in the "unenviable position" of possibly being seen in an unpopular light by enforcing the law while having to seek the support and the assistance of the public.

However, "if the police are held in high regard, then law and order will follow as a natural consequence", he said, urging all members of the force to deal "firmly but kindly" with the public.

On the question of advancement of blacks to senior positions in the force, he said he felt that his remarks, reported on Saturday, had received too much emphasis in the Press.

While he was certain that "in a relatively short time" there would be a number of black assistant commissioners, higher positions would depend on factors such as the black officers' ability to be assimilated into higher ranks, and "to perform the very responsible duties of these important posts in a manner which will earn the respect of all ranks of the police".

## HEALTH SERVICE STRUCTURE 'TOP HEAVY'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 May 80 p 2

[Text]

**THE** most serious problem in Zimbabwe's health services is the structure itself — it is "top heavy".

That is the view of the Minister of Health, Dr H. S. M. Ushewokunze, who spoke at a meeting of the National Affairs Association in Salisbury yesterday.

"The apex of the health service is virtually running everything," he said. "Commands and directives are issued downwards and reports sent upwards."

"This approach assumes those above know what is best for the masses. Advances made in other countries with representatives of the people and other frontline workers are unheard of here."

The Minister said health provision was undertaken by no less than five separate unco-ordinated bodies.

These were central government and local councils, mission hospitals, private practitioners, voluntary organisations and mining and industrial concerns.

"One would expect there to be a co-ordinating body chaired by Government appointees to supervise and link the functions of these bodies. But none exist," he said.

He added that medical officers played a leading role at all levels, performing managerial or administrative tasks for which their skills are "least wanted".

A further anomaly was that 90 percent of causes of diseases were largely preventable. But 90 percent of services were curative and only 10 percent were devoted to preventive medicine.

Poor roads, inequitable land distribution and the inaccessibility and distribution of hospitals, "all emphasise a need to develop a spirit of self-help with a move away from sophisticated technology towards appropriate technology".

The Minister said 67 percent of the country's seven million Africans were children under the age of 15, and, of that, 20 percent were under the age of five.

**"LEGACY"**

More than 67 percent of the population was in the T.T.L.s which were overpopulated, overgrazed

and agriculturally unproductive. This was part of the "colonial legacy".

He spoke of former protected villages as "concentration camps" without sewage, clean water or adequate shelter and where diseases had been rife.

He intends setting up surveys to rule out "blind utilisation of scarce resources".

With regard to the proposal for free health services Dr Ushewokunze said revenues from fees had never contributed more than 10 percent of the budget.

"No, initiating such a programme, after all the mechanics have been studied, seems to be feasible."

There is also to be a national insurance scheme to which employers and Government will contribute on a predetermined formula. This will apply to employed urban dwellers alone.

In reply to a question on family planning, the Minister said this was promoted by a private organisation, and the Government would not interfere provided family planning took account of the people's cultural background.

## NEW GOVERNMENT CHIEF WHIP PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 May 80 p 5

[Article by Francis Milongwa]

[Text]

THE new Government Chief Whip, Dr Frederick Shava, is a man who has been intimately involved in Zimbabwe's majority rule struggle—his political career spans more than 10 years.

The 32-year-old bespectacled politician, who until recently has been the chief representative of ZANU (PF) in Europe, says black nationalism gripped him in the 1960s while he was a pupil at Kutama Mission.

He was expelled from the school in November 1965 after a demonstration there against UDI.

Since then the momentum of African nationalism has seen him rise steadily within the ZANU (PF) ranks — from party branch secretary at the University of Zambia, where he read for his B.Sc, to ZANU (PF) chairman in the United Kingdom district.

In an interview yesterday, Dr Shava, who is married with two children, talked about his new appointment and his hopes for the future.

"I think my biggest challenge as the Government Chief Whip will be to make the Members of Parliament understand the ideological context of whatever they vote for in the House," he said.

"We have propounded socialist principles as our guidelines and each Bill that comes up to the House, or any Act that needs to be passed, will necessarily have ideological connotations. I will be happy to explain this to Members of the House."

"I will also liaise with the chief whips of the political parties that are represented in Parliament so as to achieve maximum harmony in a House that is so divided ideologically."

He regarded his job as a service not only to his party, but also to the Government and the people of Zimbabwe. "It's a challenging and exciting assignment and also a great honour to me," he said.

Dr Shava received his primary education and secondary education in this country before leaving in 1970 to study chemistry and biology at the University of Zambia, where he graduated in 1973.

While he was a student there he was elected ZANU (PF) branch secretary and later branch chairman. On completion of his studies, he worked briefly with the Lusaka-based National Council for Scientific Research, a parastatal organisation, as a research officer.

Awarded a Commonwealth scholarship in 1974, Dr Shava attended the University College of London where he studied nematology—the study of plant parasites—for his Master's degree. He later obtained a diploma in the same subject.

He recently received his doctorate in medical parasitology.

Dr Shava took part in the Anglo-American-sponsored Malta talks in 1978, and the Lancaster House constitutional conference last year.

He has been the ZANU (PF) chief representative in Europe, based in London, since mid-1977. He returned here in January to take part in the independence election in February.

## WRITER COMMENTS ON OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 May 80 p 14

[Article by Henry Maasdorp "On Sunday"]

[Text]

THE OPENING of Parliament on Wednesday aroused more popular enthusiasm than ever before. It was splendid in other ways, too. Observance of tradition put the stamp of civilized continuity on the occasion. The civilized character of the proceedings was underlined by the free presence together, under accepted forms and rules, of former enemies.

It was heartening; but there are other, contradictory manifestations — the buzz of ideological bees in bonnets, the rasp of revolutionary doctrine.

These may be susceptible of explanation, but are nevertheless disturbing.

The writer can testify to the aspect of continuity. He recalls being present, in the capacity of a territorial soldier, in the guard of honour — differently dressed and armed, of course — at an essentially similar occasion in the same place more than 40 years ago.

There was no regular army then. All the colonial oppression and exploitation that we hear so much about today was managed without one.

The fact is that such oppression and exploitation as there were, in a gentle interval between conquests, wars and social upheavals, were incidental, not the main theme. Force was very little in evidence.

That returned later, when the people, becoming integrated into the civilized fabric, got annoyed about being treated still with a mixture of condemnation and indifference, as though they were the fauna, not the people.

## LIVING

In case any readers are prone to feel insulted by the repeated mention of civilization, it should be said that all that is meant is the art of living together peacefully, permanently, creatively, and productively in a comparatively small built-up area, namely a city or town.

There have been a number of different versions of this considerable art. The one we happen to be landed with, for want of other, is the European (British) style.

This version can be improved if the best in Zimbabwean culture is married to the best in the European tradition. In the meantime we may as well accept that the European character of all the externals at Wednesday's ceremonial — the drives, the drill, the processions, and formalities — was necessary if the thing were to be done at all.

As a member of a family which in the male line turned its back on the continent of Europe scarcely three centuries ago, and has since had to adapt to a succession of national cultures, the writer knows as well as anybody what it feels like to defer to an alien style.

## HERITAGE

But let us all, from our different points of view, regard as a common heritage the version of civilization that we as-



tually have, and agree that it offers ways of doing things that will be of value to our society.

The left-wing conditioning propaganda that came over on radio and television the day after the opening of Parliament tried to put a different stamp on it insulting all previous Parliaments, the broadcast represented this one as a total break with the past.

There was now, it was said, a "Parliament of the new order" representing the workers and peasants, in place of an institution which had been used to champion the interests of the ruling classes — a bourgeois Parliament representing cliques of exploiters and exploiting companies who had used their position to make a fortune and to oppress and suppress.

One would like to be able to understand the utter contrast between this sort of thing and the policy and conduct of the new Government as exhibited in Mr Mugabe's pronouncements, in the President's address at the opening of Parliament, in the tone and dignity of Wednesday's ceremonial with its promise of orderly, structured debate and proceedings, and in such matters as the High Court appointments and the curtailment of labour unrest.

## HOSTILE

Perhaps, to begin with, it should not be forgotten that part of a whole generation has matured on the other side of a line drawn by armed conflict; that years which young adults would normally spend finding their way about in an established system have been spent in hostile analysis of the system in terms of an ideology helpful to insurgents.

Perhaps the grim and bitter outpourings we have been hearing are necessary to rationalise in the minds of such people a situation different from the one they have spent years expecting.

Another part of the explanation may be that the ruling party is not a monolithic one — few if any political parties are — but contains independent pockets of dissent, one of which appears to have taken control of the national broadcasting system.

However this may be, strangers to the country, particularly investors, may get a repellent message, and the rest of us, for that matter, would like to know which of the conflicting trends is to be credited in the long run.

The session of Parliament just begun must provide an answer. Long live (if I may say so) parliamentary democracy.

## RHODALL ISSUE A BIG BOOST FOR INVESTMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**THE PUBLIC** notation of Rhodall, the ferro chrome producing wing of the Anglo American Corporation in Zimbabwe, will give a boost to private sector investment in the country. It is, almost certainly, just the first of several new issues coming on to the market this year.

Rhodall — which incorporates three producing chrome mines at Mtoro-shanga, north-west of Salisbury, and a refinery at Gwelo with a production capacity of 110 000 tonnes of high and low-carbon ferrochrome, ferro silicon chrome and ferro manganese a year — is offering three million \$1 shares at \$1.25 to the public.

Another 1 420 000 shares have been placed with Old Mutual at the same price.

The prospectus will be available today. Lists open at 9 a.m. next Tuesday and close at midday on June 5.

Rhodall's chairman Mr G. A. Carey-Smith said: "We have wanted to do this for some time, and

now that the independent State of Zimbabwe has achieved international recognition there is no reason to delay."

The market is confident that the issue will be heavily oversubscribed, but Mr Carey-Smith said large applications would be scaled down to ensure a wide spread of smaller investors.

Rhodall is forecasting a profit of \$7 650 000 — or 30.6 a share — for the year to March 31 1981. Taxation is estimated to be about \$3 600 000.

The forecast taxed profit of \$4 050 000 would equate to 16.2c a share. A dividend of 8c a share — partly interim and partly final — would absorb \$3 250 000, leaving retained earnings of \$1 800 000.

The dividend yield on the issue price would be 7.2 percent, and the dividend would be covered 1.8 times.

Rhodall's balance sheet for the last financial year shows that stocks are standing at \$44 419 000 compared with \$35 156 000 at the end of the previous year. Short-term loans to help cover the stockholding are shown at \$27 609 000.

Mr Carey-Smith said the refinery produced extremely good low-carbon ferro chrome and he did

not foresee any difficulty in selling this product or the ferro silicon chrome.

The weakest area at present was the market for high-carbon ferro chrome, but this was the product most used in world markets. At present Rhodall, producing about 50 000 tonnes a year, is facing tough competition from South African producers in export markets.

"But we will be responsible and we will not off-load our stocks at give-away prices," said Mr Carey-Smith.

### BALANCE

Rhodall also has long-term plans to double the production of high carbon ferro chrome to improve the "mix" of refinery products.

"Our strength is that we have three products with different uses in steel-making, and this means we are cushioned to some extent from the vagaries of international markets."

The international steel industry is expected to grow at a four percent compound rate a year.

Ferro Manganese is produced entirely for local industry.

The mining division's three mines, the Caesar, Sutton and Vanad, are all situated on the Great Dyke. The mines' high grade ore provides slightly less than half the refinery's annual consumption.

But the production rate has been stepped up to 120 000 tonnes a year, and this tonnage should more than double by 1986.

The Caesar mine, with 23 kilometres of claim worked, has a life of 188 years at current production. Sutton mine has an estimated life of 43 years on seven kilometres of claims, and the Vanad has a life of 118 years on six kilometres of claims.

The company's Red Camp prospect, in the same area, is in mothballs and the company holds more claims in the Darwendale area.

### THE FIRST

The Rhodall refinery, built in 1952, was the first ferro chrome operation in Africa. It was established as an overseas investment by British shipbuilder John Brown and Co., but Anglo American and the British South Africa Co. each had a 20.5 percent stake. Anglo American became the principal shareholder in 1968.

Anglo took over the Mtoroshanga mines of the Rhodesian Vanadium Corporation in November 1973, and the foundations for the integrated group were laid.

Today the group employs nearly 4 000 people on the mines and at its refinery, and more than 100 000 tonnes of ferro chrome products are exported to more than 30 countries in North and South America, Europe and the Far East.

The shares are due to be quoted from June 16.

## MUGABE DECIDES TO CANCEL RUGBY MATCH WITH BRITISH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**THE GOVERNMENT** has told the Zimbabwe Rugby Union to cancel the match between the national team and the British Lions, who are touring South Africa.

While the official notification of the Government's standpoint was passed to ZRU vice-president Mr David Morgan by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the decision to cancel the match was made by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

A Press statement released yesterday said Mr Mugabe had given careful consideration to the matter but had decided it would not be in the national interest for the match—scheduled for the Salisbury Police Ground on June 10—to take place.

The Prime Minister said he appreciated and deeply regretted the expense to which the decision would put the rugby union.

"But the principle must always be upheld that where group interest is in conflict with the national interest, the national interest must be paramount.

"Further, this country has an obligation to take a joint stand alongside members of the international community waging a struggle against apartheid."

Mr Mugabe's sentiments were expressed in a letter to the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, who passed on the contents to Mr Morgan.

The Prime Minister also said it should be remembered that Zimbabwe, as an independent state, had recently sought membership of the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations, all of which had adopted declarations of resolutions against sporting links with South Africa.

He also expressed concern about prejudicing the chances of the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee, which is preparing to send a team to compete in the Moscow Games in July.

"You will recall that when in 1976 the New Zealand All Blacks toured South Africa, many African countries, refusing to be associated with New Zealand, withdrew from the Montreal Olympic Games.

"Remember the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee is currently preparing to send a team to Moscow. We all have a duty to ensure that no impediments are placed in the way of that team."

"Accordingly I regret to have to ask you to inform our rugby union that it would not be in the national interest of Zimbabwe if the Lions match took place."

### **Confirmed**

Mr Morgan, who is in charge of the ERU as the president, Mr Des van Jaarsveldt, is in South Africa, confirmed yesterday that the union had received a second letter from the Government.

"The union has asked for clarification of certain matters arising from it."

The union will consider the letters at the first available opportunity."

Lions manager Mr Syd Millar said last night in Potchefstroom: "Sport unites people, and life is about people, not politics. If politics keep people apart, then that's very sad."

Coach Noel Murphy said: "Naturally we are disappointed. We would have loved to have played in Zimbabwe."

Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, would not comment when told Mr Mugabe had said it would not be in the national interest for the match to take place.

Speaking from his home in Stellenbosch, he said: "I'm saying nothing until we hear officially from the Zimbabwe Rugby Union that the match is off."

## ARAB STATES SEEK CLOSER LINKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 80 p 7

[Text] Zimbabwe's ties with the Arab States are to be expanded following the visit to Salisbury of Ambassador Naim Kaddah of the League of Arab States.

Mr Daddah, who is head of the league's regional mission in Nairobi, held talks late last week with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Mzenda, and Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information and Tourism.

The talks centred on the best way of promoting Arab-Zimbabwean relations, with a view to strengthening ties between the Middle East and Africa's newest independent state.

Mr Kaddah told the Herald: "The Arabs strongly support the wise policy announced by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe...on both the internal and external planes, with the aim of benefiting from sincere experience.

"It is important for us to have a good relationship with Africa because we are all non-aligned and developing countries, and we need to promote a new economic system in the world."

He hinted the Arab League might consider opening a regional office in Zimbabwe to cover Southern Africa.

Resulting from his talks, it has been agreed that a high-level Zimbabwean delegation will go to Khartoum later this year for talks with officials of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa on aid, assistance and investment.

## Support

The Ambassador said Mr Mugabe had told him that Zimbabwe still supported the Palestinian struggle. The Prime Minister met Mr Yasser Arafat, leader



of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, when he attended President Tito's funeral in Belgrade.

Since the creation of the Arab League in 1945, ties with Africa have grown steadily, particularly since its oil-producing members threw off the restraints imposed by the world's leading oil companies and formed the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Assistance to African countries up to 1979 amounted to U.S.\$543 million, of which Angola has received U.S.\$13,2 million; Tanzania U.S.\$29,2 million; Mozambique U.S.\$27 million; Swaziland U.S.\$4,2 million; Zambia U.S.\$22,7 million; Lesotho U.S.\$8,8 million and Botswana U.S. \$7,6 million.

CSO: 4420

## ZANU (PF) ACCUSED OF USURPING POWER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 May 80 p 4

[Text]

THE ZANU (PF) party was every day usurping power from the official Government, veteran nationalist Mrs Ruth Chinamano told the House.

The 100-seat House, dominated by 87 of Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) party, listened good humouredly as Mrs Chinamano, a Matabeleland North member of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party, charged: "Atrocities happening daily show that the Government is being overpowered by the party."

Every day people were being kidnapped and beaten up. Illegal kangaroo courts imposed more severe sentences than legal courts, and even made rulings on what people should wear.

## APPEALED

"No party or government has the right to tell people what to put on and what not to put on. At

least the (Ian) Smith Government, which was the worst I ever read of in the world, never interfered with what you put on," she said.

She appealed for broadcasts on the State-controlled radio and television stations to be "unbiased — based on reconciliation and reconstruction".

"We do not want to hear party, party, party. We must hear national items when there is a broadcast . . . because this effort of getting independence is a mass effort of this country as a whole," Mrs Chinamano said.

She called for reconciliation not only between whites and blacks, but between blacks and blacks. "It is the duty of this Government to unite all the people and for this reason it must stamp out racialism, tribalism and sectionalism," she said.

CSO: 4420

#### TEKERE DENIES PARTY HOLD ON TOP POSTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 9

[Text] Members of all political parties would be considered for posts in the civil service and there would be no question of ZANU (PF) supporters getting preference.

This assurance was given by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, when commenting on reports that ZANU (PF) would monopolise the future restructured civil service.

There was a distinct party service which was divorced from the civil service and, naturally, only ZANU (PF) members would be recruited into it, Mr Tekere, who is also ZANU (PF) secretary-general, said in an interview.

#### Questionnaires

The questionnaires being distributed among Government employees, were different from those being given to people seeking employment in the party, he said.

"There is a recruitment drive for party service as well as for the Government.

"The Government recruitment will be for all the people, irrespective of their party affiliations, therefore these fears of a ZANU (PF) monopoly are unfounded," Mr Tekere told the Herald.

There was no requirement for ZANU (PF) official endorsement on application forms for the civil service as was the case on party forms, he said.

#### Manpower

His party's manpower was depleted hence the efforts to replenish it.

"But people filling these posts must have the recommendation of their branch officials. No one would be allowed to come into my office for a job without that recommendation," he said.

Mr. Tekere also repeated his demand for civil servants to answer questions asked in the questionnaires sent to them.

He had earlier accused white civil servants of sabotaging the Government by refusing to answer the questions.

And during the interview he pledged: "We shall find that information. We need it."

CSO: 4420

## GOVERNMENT ENDS FUEL RATIONING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 May 80 p 1

(Text)

**FUEL RATIONING was dropped yesterday by the Government.**

From today motorists will be able to buy petrol without producing coupons.

Cheers and applause greeted the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith, as he rose within minutes of the start of the first sitting of Zimbabwe's House of Assembly to declare fuel rationing had come to an end.

Referring to petrol rationing as "a major irritant to the public", the Minister said: "I have always maintained that that it should be discontinued as soon as possible."

But he warned motorists that inordinate use of fuel now that rationing had been dropped would provoke the Government to take other strong measures to curb consumption.

He said the decision to abandon control over fuel consumption carried an element of risk, and did not imply that the strain on Zimbabwe's foreign exchange reserves had eased.

But he added: "The task of reconstructing our country and the upturn in the economy which is already taking place will inevitably lead to increases in fuel consumption which it will not be possible to resist."

In addition, said Mr Smith, the foreign exchange costs of the inevitable increases in consumption would be partly

offset by forthcoming ethanol use to replace 15 percent of petrol imports.

"In the longer term we can look forward to an increasing use of the ports of Maputo and Beira, and to the re-opening of the refinery at Feruka."

The Minister said the price of future shipments of imported fuel was uncertain, and with the increasing use of locally produced ethanol he could give no statement on fuel prices. However, he believed the situation would become clearer within the next few months, and a price announcement would be made then.

**Appealed**

Mr Smith appealed to motorists, both private and commercial, "to continue to exercise the greatest economy, planning journeys and jobs so as to avoid waste, and to be conscious all the time that they are burning money."

A fuel conservation advisory committee representing private sector organisations and Government Ministries set up last year would be reformed as a communication link between users and as an advisory body on reducing consumption.

Petrol rationing first came to Rhodesia only weeks after UDI in November 1965, but was temporarily dropped between 1971 and 1974.

People over the age of 40 employed in Salisbury's fuel rationing office would lose their jobs, the head of the office, Mr Lee Dwyer, said yesterday.

Interviewed on radio as he filled his tank with fuel bought with coupons for the last time, Mr

Dwyer said this had come as "a tremendous shock" to the elderly employees.

However, he believed that the other employees would be retained. "They are in the (Civil) Service and one must assume they will stay in the service."

A Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman in Bulawayo said efforts would be made to try to put the rationing office staff into other jobs. The Bulawayo office employs 50 people.

## Laborious, Irksome Exercise

**THE president of the Motor Trade Association, Mr R. J. Parry, said yesterday the decision to lift petrol rationing had removed "an irksome, laborious and time-wasting exercise".**

"Petrol rationing has been a bottleneck for which there was little monetary return. We regard its removal as a natural development and we are certainly happy to see it go," Mr Parry said when asked to comment.

He said the task of collecting and accounting for coupons was a cumbersome business "which was a real burden to all of us."

He did not envisage the price of petrol going up.

Mr Brian Grubb, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, said:

"It will provide a much-needed boost to the nation and indicates the growing strength of the economy."

A spokesman for a large bus company, Parayt Uzumba (Pvt.) Ltd, said: "The company is now ready to supply more services more frequently." This would include the restoration of schedules which had been curtailed because of the rationing.

It was also possible the company would expand its fleet of buses, which would probably be accompanied by an increase in staff.

The general manager of the Salisbury United Omnibus Company, the largest suburban bus company in Zimbabwe, Mr Peter Hornblow, said the lifting of the restrictions had not affected his company.

The only influence which the lifting of rationing would have on the company would be the availability of more fuel for private charter of buses, he said.

The managing director of the Matambanadze Bus Service (Pvt.) Ltd, Mr Paul Matambanadze, said he was very pleased with the lifting of the restrictions.

News of the lifting of fuel rationing spread quickly through the city yesterday, but not fast enough to prevent a con-

siderable number of people being taken for a ride.

Pirate taxi operator, told the Herald last night that black businessmen had bought up scores of May coupons for 40c to 50c each only to be told later that the coupons were useless.

The drivers said the lifting of rationing was "good for the people".

The official announcement drew wide smiles but no cheers from the six motorists waiting to see assessors in the Salisbury Fuel Ration Office in Forbes Avenue yesterday afternoon.

A woman official walked into the assessment office shortly after the Ministerial announcement in Parliament and said simply "As from 2.30 p.m. fuel rationing is over."

There was a silent pause and then, smiling, the six people in the queue got up from their seats and walked out.

In Bulawayo, many motorists filled their tanks in fear that the price of petrol would go up from midnight.

The confusion reached ridiculous proportions in Main Street, where, on one side of the road, motorists were handing coupons to petrol attendants, while on the other side a garage was freely filling tanks.



## RADIO STANDARDS HAVE GONE DOWN SAYS MUSSETT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 5

[Text]

THE standard of broadcasting on radio and television had been seriously reduced, a member of the Senate and former Cabinet Minister charged.

Senator Jack Mussett, who noted that consultants from the BBC had been advising the corporation, said he hoped the Minister concerned would advise the House of any major changes.

Mr Mussett strongly criticised the standard of news reading on ZNC-TV where some of the recent newscasters on the English language programmes were not proficient in the language.

He said it was not the fault of the newscasters but that of management not ensuring they were proficient before being put on the air.

Mr Mussett said he

had no objection to the face being black or white — "as long as the news is in English is read in English".

He appealed for the radio and television service to get away from making "aggravating" statements, adding that this spread alarm and despondency among the people the Government wanted to keep in Zimbabwe.

Senator Sam Whaley supported Mr Mussett's criticism and said there was a section of the community which was becoming disturbed and it continued to be disturbed when despite pleas for reconciliation there is a perpetual harping on "oppression", "suppression", and the "evils of the past" from the broadcasting media.

CSO: 4420

## NATION'S ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE PREDICTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 May 80 pp 1,7

[Text] A Growing Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe could have a real growth rate of between 10% and 15% given the right conditions, said Mr Rob Lee, senior economist and advisor to the South African company, Old Mutual.

Mr Lee, who was to have made an address to the Zimbabwe Economic Society, which was cancelled because of the May 1 holiday, said that with the existing mining and agricultural resources here, together with the skills and ingenuity of the people, the possibility exists that Zimbabwe could become of great economic importance to the rest of Africa.

Mr Lee is on his seventh visit to this country to formulate Old Mutual's investment policy. He said that Old Mutual, a company with considerable investments here, will continue its operations in Zimbabwe and reinvest its capital locally as it has always done.

## Capital

The slow introduction of foreign capital into this country is due mainly to the political uncertainty, he said, but recent statements by the Prime Minister have been particularly encouraging.

Mr Lee said that he thought the government was aware of the vital role South Africa can play in developing Zimbabwe's potential.

Although he expected Zimbabwe to try and move away from its dependence on South Africa, it is unlikely that a full and meaningful break can be made in the near future and will possibly take as long as ten to twenty years to become fully effectual.

## Inflation

Zimbabwe is likely to experience a higher inflation rate than it has been used to in the past, Mr Lee said, and he projected that this could reach as much as 10% and perhaps even moving as high as 15%.

Despite the tremendous scope for expansion and development that exists within the country, the heavy demands that will be made on the economy, the need to restructure it, and the large inherited debt will make governing the economy difficult.

It is likely, however, that Zimbabwe will remain competitive in spite of these problems, he said.

Mr Lee discounted suggestions that Zimbabwe will have to devalue its currency and said that this was the opinion of local experts as well.

Uncertainty still exists in the country but is no longer due to the war. It is now a question of what to do next, he added.

## Economy is Buoyant

The economy is very buoyant and Zimbabweans can expect a growth rate of between three and five percent, according to the May issue of the Rhobank economic bulletin.

The economy has staged a broadly-based recovery last year in the face of nearly impossible odds and this inherent resilience and strength must now be harnessed, along with the stimulus provided by free enterprise and foreign investment capital, to meet the challenge of rebuilding the country.

Although the new government was committed to socialism, it recognised the dangers in rapid change and will have to strike a careful balance between "wealth creation on the one hand and wealth distribution or re-distribution on the other," said the bulletin.

## New Era

"The economy will be entering a new era of independence on a far stronger footing than at any time since the start of the recession in 1975," said the bulletin. "Growth in manufacturing industry was recovering strongly in the closing months of 1979, while the value of mining output, too, was rising strongly. Indications are that the volume of mining production will show an increase in 1980 for the first time in over three years and, with fairly buoyant prices expected for gold, silver, copper, nickel and other important minerals, the value of production this year should rise by at least 25% to around the \$390-\$400 mark.

Agriculture is the one sector of the economy which will show disappointing results, said the bulletin. The severe drought early in the growing season has reduced maize yields by 25-30%, necessitating the importation, for the first time in many years, of maize from South Africa.

The winter grazing outlook is somewhat better as a result later rains and the preferential access to foreign markets should see a strengthening of prices this year.

#### Retail

The outlook on retail spending is also encouraging, having risen by 16% last year, and retail sales are stronger--reflecting an upswing in black spending. Consumer spending should also improve and a relaxation in import controls should stimulate spending.

Ill-thought out and ill-timed raises in wages, however, could have an adverse effect on the economy and spur inflation during the year. At present the experts are forecasting an inflation rate of around 14% in 1980.

CSO: 4420

## RESERVE BANK RELEASES APRIL STATEMENT

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 2 May 80 p 405

[Text]

General Notice 371 of 1980.

## RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE RHODESIA ACT (CHAPTER 173)

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Rhodesia

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Rhodesia Act (Chapter 173), a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 17th April, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

2-5-80.

D. W. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Treasury.

## SCHEDULE

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 17TH APRIL, 1980

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	<b>\$</b>		<b>\$</b>
Capital . . . . .	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets . . . . .	200 779 836
General Reserve Fund . . . . .	6 000 000	Loans and advances . . . . .	57 975 201
Currency in circulation . . . . .	127 400 594	Internal investments—	26 805 416
Deposits and other liabilities to the public . . . . .	140 210 914	Government stock . . . . .	12 239 827
Other liabilities . . . . .	109 343 036	Other . . . . .	14 565 589
		Other assets . . . . .	99 594 111
	<b>\$385 154 564</b>		<b>\$385 154 564</b>

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL COMMISSARS ALLEGEDLY TELL DIVORCEES TO REMARRY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 2

[Text] Husbands granted decrees in the Zimbabwe divorce courts have been ordered to take back their wives after kangaroo court sittings by political party followers.

One complaining husband said he was beaten up after protesting when his former wife took him to a kangaroo court--which has no legal standing.

The divorcees complained to THE SUNDAY MAIL last week that the party followers told them there should be no "unwarranted" divorce--and stipulated infidelity and witchcraft as the only grounds.

The divorcees said the party followers described themselves as comrades and officials of ZANU(PF).

But Dr Eddison Zvobgo, publicity and information secretary of ZANU(PF), said: "There is no way ZANU(PF) can compel divorced couples to remarry."

According to the divorcees, the political commissars said husbands who divorced their wives for any reason other than infidelity and witchcraft should be reunited.

The kangaroo courts were also functioning as civil or chief's courts. They judged paternity suits filed by parents when a man refused responsibility for making their daughter pregnant.

Usually harsh penalties are meted out, they said.

"It is plain corruption and quite unfair. Why should I be forced to live with a woman I no longer love?" said a 30-year-old civil servant who was a victim of such an action last week.

The man said he was called to the ZANU (PF) offices in Manica Road after his ex-wife had gone there to complain that she saw no reason for her divorce. In August last year the woman, after a verbal argument, had poured hot cooking oil into her husband's ear while he was asleep. But since then she had seen the error of her ways and was contrite.



"Some comrades who acted as arbiters said as the woman was contrite, I should take her back in spite of my disapproval," he said.

On arriving at his house, the man beat the woman, inflicting injuries to her head. The next day she went back to the ZANU (PF) offices to complain. Comrades were sent to collect him.

"They punched and kicked me for defying their order and took me to a certain house where they detained me for one night. The next morning they made me lie on my face and made me sing chimurenga songs all the time while beating me.

"Their final order was that I should take back my ex-wife and only when I had paid lobola to her parents in full would I divorce her," he said.

Another complainant, a printer who lives in Zengeza, said a gang of youths claiming to be comrades visited him at his workplace two weeks ago and ordered him to take back the wife he had divorced last year or face death.

"The political commissars do not give you a chance. To them the woman is always right. Many men are in a grip of fear as a result of these courts. I do not think they have the approval of the Prime Minister and the Government. It appeared to me these rank-and-file party officials were taking the law into their own hands. This is not the freedom we voted for," he said.

Asked to comment, the Director of Social Services, Mr Brian Beecroft, said "Political parties have no standing at all in matters of matrimonial reconciliation. Of course any person, including a political party, can give counsel or advice, but they have no legal jurisdiction or power in this regard. People are under no obligation to follow the advice of third parties."

Dr Zvobgo said: "Evidently, if couples no longer love each other, the marriage has come to an end. There is no way ZANU (PF) can compel divorced couples to remarry. Clearly, the Prime Minister, the central committee and the party are people who believe in the sanctity of marriage and that it is the very basis of a stable, sound social system," he said.

CSO: 4420

## HIGHER WAGES OFFER NO KEY SOLUTION TO WORKERS' PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p

[Text] A high minimum wage would not by itself be a cure-all for the complaints of Zimbabwean workers if the Government did not also take steps to maintain present price levels and improve certain working conditions, a Salisbury economist said last week.

"It would be useless for the legislature to stipulate a minimum wage above the current level and then allow price adjustments to eat away the additional income. If steps were not taken to prevent this, it could easily happen that way," said Mr M. Kadhani, a lecturer in economics at the University of Zimbabwe.

Existing wholesale price controls on such things as maize should probably be continued for at least two years. In addition, an effort should be made to restrain the excesses of retail outlets that in some cases charge 150 percent more than their competitors, Mr Kadhani said.

Price control at the retail level would not be an easy task.

"You can have an extensive policing system, but that is very costly. An alternative is to inform the consumer of his rights. Tell him what the prices should be. The consumer makes the best policeman by far," Mr Kadhani said.

"It is useless to try to appeal to the tradesman. He is looking only for the best possible profit margin. But if people know what they should be paying then he can be forced to set his prices at reasonable levels."

African consumers here were very uninformed in many retail areas, but instances in which they were informed showed their potential power over prices. No one, for example, paid outrageously higher prices for cigarettes because everyone knew the correct prices, he said.

A major problem would be how to go about informing the public of the prices they should expect. Government, local consumer councils and newspapers could all take part in the effort.

"But you have to look at the whole working package, not just the money side of it. And the situation in each sector is different.

"Some sectors, such as agriculture, domestic servants and transport services obviously need some kind of regulation of minimum wage, but their working conditions and living situations must also be addressed," he said.

Medical aid and leave time were just some of the workers' rights that had long been neglected in these areas.

But wages and living and working conditions, while important, were not the major issue among workers in mining and manufacturing, Mr Kadhani said.

"In these areas you have to move toward a situation where the workers have a stake in the company. Today there is no way that any wage and benefits package alone can satisfy them. You must get them to feel an interest in the concern."

Admittedly, this was a long-range goal, but a number of steps could be taken in the short term. Chief among these would be to give workers more information about what their company was trying to do.

They could also be told of future programmes and product changes so that they would not, as often happened now, be completely surprised by a change, Mr Kadhani said.

"I'm not talking about socialism here--simply about controlling the situation so that you get maximum productivity with the least possible fuss," he said.

The problems that needed to be addressed were urgent, but the inter-relationships of wages, prices, worker satisfaction and the country's international trade position were complex and demanded a cautious approach to change, he said.

CSO: 4420

## CULTURE MINISTER: MEMORIALS FROM COLONIAL ERA TO GO

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 3

[Text]

**REMINDERS** of the colonial era—statues, memorials and names—would have to go and be replaced by those of the "heroes of Zimbabwe", said the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, last week.

In an interview on his ministry's plans to promote a unique Zimbabwean culture, the Minister said it was important to change the mentality and attitudes of the various racial and ethnic groups to make them feel Zimbabwean.

"If we maintain Rhodes's and other statues, names and memorials with a colonial and imperialist connotation, it means that mentally we have not changed. Where are the statues of our heroes and why should we keep a statue of a man who was anti-us? The only debate is the pace at which this change will take place but all these names, statues and memorials will have to go," he said.

In their place, he said, would be symbols of spiritual mediums like the Shona prophetess Nehanda, Shona prophets Chamusca and Kaguvi and other black heroes.

The National Arts

Foundation would also have to be revamped so that it espoused the "new Zimbabwe culture". A "digging and searching" programme would soon be launched with museums to recover items of national heritage, he said.

Conceding that there were many cultural variations among blacks, whites and Asians, Dr Mutumbuka said these would be corrected with a view to achieving an identification with Zimbabwe.

"There are a lot of misguided whites who still want to think themselves as Rhodesians and that the independence which has come is for blacks only. There are also some blacks who think this independence is not for them but for others in one part of the country. This thinking must be changed and it is a problem of culture," he said.

To realise its objectives, his ministry faced problems, the major one being the ignorance of the white community.

"This arises from a certain mental barrier. Whites genuinely believe that their culture is superior to that of the blacks. They have never bothered to

learn Shona or Ndebele and this has impoverished them culturally. They must start learning an African language for them to know how blacks think and behave the way they do. That is why it was necessary to incorporate in the act of educating the nation the concept and the values of culture," he said.

Dr Mutumbuka said that all cultural institutions which were in the past placed under "ministries which had nothing to do with them" would be grouped under one framework within his ministry.

In schools and cultural organisations, he said, his ministry would introduce projects promoting poetry, drama, carving and pottery. All these would have to reflect and identify with Zimbabwe.

Some of the ideas he intended to effect stemmed from the experience he gained from the liberation struggle.

"The war of liberation was the biggest cultural action in that blacks can now assert themselves and our women feel emancipated. We are going to build our nation from this solid foundation," he said.

## ZIPRA ELEMENTS USE ROCKETS TO POACH GAME

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 5

[Text]

ZIPRA elements operating out of Assembly Point Papa, near the Mana Pools National Park, are taking a heavy toll of elephants and other game in the area, sometimes bringing down their quarry with RPG 7 rockets, a reliable source familiar with the area told The Sunday Mail last week.

Other sources said that guerrillas stationed in the area were moving back and forth across the Zambian border freely and could easily get illegal trophies out of the country that way if they wished.

Police confirmed the poaching activity but could not say whether or not elephants were being taken or if rockets were being used.

## SENSITIVE

During the recent ceasefire period fewer than 3 000 guerrillas were reported at Papa. Official estimates now put that figure at 7 000.

"There is only so much we can do to control that many armed men. It's a very sensitive situation," a police spokesman said.

A spokesman for the National Parks and Wild-

life Department said they had heard that elephants were being brought down with rockets, but they had no proof of the incidents or of the extent of the problem. Parks staff were not operating in the areas immediately surrounding the assembly point.

"We know what's going on; we just can't substantiate it. It's really out of our hands until the situation at Papa is resolved somehow," the spokesman said.

## FISH NETS

Twenty-eight people presumed to be Zambian nationals were arrested last week on poaching charges after being found on the Zimbabwean side of the Zambezi River in Mana Pools with about 800 fish.

Police said the people had been found in a well-established camp equipped with drying racks, seine nets and grill nets. An 18-foot motor-driven fibreglass boat was confiscated.

The poachers would be handed over to Zambian police, who have agreed to take suitable action against them, police said.

## TRADE FAIR GENERATES OVER \$50M IN BUSINESS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

## BULAWAYO.

MORE than 850 million in trade has been initiated at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, described by the general manager, Mr Graham Rowe, as the best yet.

"In the first years of the fair," he added, "when there were foreign exhibitors and businessmen most of the trade was one way, into Zimbabwe.

"Our fantastic development since then means that we can now offer our goods to the rest of the world.

"And next year will be even better. Today a delegation came from China and was impressed. They want to have a large stand here. As soon as the fair is over we will start to survey the empty

areas for our development programme."

A Swedish group of 20, led by the Vice-Minister of Commerce, Mr Ulf Dinkelspiel, also visited the fair yesterday. A spokesman for the group said they had concrete discussions on co-operation in the areas of agriculture, transport, mining and paper.

For the South Africans it had been their best fair yet, said the Trade Commissioner, Mr R. C. Potgieter. Besides the heavy machinery and tools usually exhibited the South Africans brought up sophisticated consumer goods, in the hope that import restrictions in this country would be slackened soon.

The pavilion also attracted serious interest and inquiries from Zambian and Malawian businessmen. "This seems to be a regional fair," Mr Potgieter said.

CSO: 4420



## PM OPTIMISTIC ABOUT MORE BRITISH AID

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday he was optimistic about getting more financial and technical aid from Britain. He was speaking on his return to Salisbury from Yugoslavia.

He is also hopeful that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Government will persuade other countries in the European Economic Community to chip in.

Speaking at a Salisbury airport news conference on his return from Marshal Tito's funeral in Belgrade, the Prime Minister said his Government faced risks if more cash help was not made available. He did not detail the risks.

Mr Mugabe, who flew home on a scheduled British Airways flight, stopped over in London

for talks with Mrs Thatcher and former Rhodesia Governor Lord Soames.

He asked the British for more financial and technical aid. He specified to Mrs Thatcher areas where help was particularly vital, but refused yesterday to make details public.

Mr Mugabe said Mrs Thatcher had promised to view his request favourably.

But he admitted there was no "categorical" promise of more money.

He said Lord Soames was asking the British to renege Zimbabwe's case for more "substantial" aid.

The Prime Minister had discussions with several national leaders.

He said Romania and North Korea had expressed their readiness to open up trade relations with Zimbabwe.

Talking about President Tito's funeral he said: "It was a very dignified affair."

Asked about the continuing wave of strikes in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said he did not believe they were politically motivated.

"They are economic strikes," he said.

"The people feel that now there's an African Government it is the right moment for them to call for more wages."

The plane bringing Mr Mugabe home picked up the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Murewa, in Nairobi.

They had just successfully steered Zimbabwe into the Lomé Convention, the European Economic Community agreement which gives special trading rights to select Third World countries.

Mr Smith said EEC officials were arriving in Salisbury tomorrow to discuss details.

He said the Zimbabwean party was greeted with "open arms" by Africans, Caribbean and EEC officials in Nairobi.

"We stand to gain a lot," he added.

## CHEAP HOUSING PLAN BOGGED DOWN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 5

**[Text] THOUSANDS of residents on the outskirts of Salisbury are fed up with having their sprawling new community dubbed "Toilet town".**

For there are rows and rows of smart new WCs dotting the Glen View horizon — and little else.

The fledgling community lies on a 800 ha stretch of dusty, open land, which used to be a European farm.

It was set up 18 months ago by Salisbury City Council as a "site and service" housing development.

The council sold 7 500 plots — 20 m by 10 m — for \$500 each and provided water, electricity . . . and toilets.

Residents, who are charged \$11.30 a month in rates and site repayments, are expected to build their own homes. One room must be built within four years and three rooms within 10 years.

But many residents complain they cannot afford to buy building materials.

Others claim the council should have built a one-room house to give the residents a head start.

One angry resident said: "We're paying \$11.30 a month for a toilet."

But many are delighted to own a small plot of land with the chance of building a home.

They live in makeshift brick sheds or polystyrene-covered hovels until they can scrape a few hundred dollars together to start work on the foundations and first room.

The whole township is scarred with ugly huts standing next to new toilets.

Mr Jonas Philemon (32), a cleaner at Andrew Fleming Hospital, lives in a temporary brick shed with his 24-year-old wife Martha and two children. When his brother was killed in the war, he also took in his four youngsters.

"I don't know when I'll have money to start building my house," he said.

"I only earn \$82 a month and find it very difficult to save."

"The Government may help by putting up the wages of Africans. I will

save then."

"But I'm happy to have a bit of land."

Mrs Lilian Majira, who lives in a polystyrene-covered shack with her eight children, said: "We save a cent here, a cent there. But my husband is a labourer and doesn't earn much. It will take us a long time to get enough money to build a house of our own."

"Our shack is windy and cold. It's horrible. I'm happy to have the land — but I'm not happy to be poor. Poverty is the problem."

One resident who has started to build a house is 31-year-old bus driver Mr Bobby Mukanhane. He has spent \$900 in materials for two rooms and the foundations for five more.

He lived in a concrete shed when he first moved to Glen View in December.

The township was the brainchild of Salisbury city planner Mr Dennis Mullins.

"It was just a twinkle in my eye 18 months ago," he said. "It's one of the most ambitious housing projects in Africa."

## NO SIGN OF STRIKE END AT WANKIE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Wankie Colliery strike enters its 10th day today with no sign of an end to the dispute which has halted Zimbabwe's coal production.

Sources in the mining towns yesterday described the situation as "a complete deadlock".

Miners have still not put forward a delegation to speak to management or Government representatives as they are suspicious of delegates being victimised and turning into "sellouts".

"This is absolutely unfounded. There has never been any case of victimisation in past discussions between management and workers' representatives, but the workers are most distrustful, and in the absence of a representative delegation it is impossible to get anywhere," said the informed source.

And management have refused to improve on the pay increases introduced at the beginning of this month.

The graduated rises increase wages of the lowest paid workers to \$2.10 a shift — a rise of 19 cents.

But miners say this is not enough, and want vast increases. Management and Government have been talking with a committee of about 60 men from the townships, in an attempt to get "some feed-back to the workers".

But the committee represents the Wankie tribal community, and not the workers directly.

## RELAYED

"Discussions" with the strikers have been held on a football field, with a loud-speaker system relaying "every word spoken

by management, industrial relations officers and miners".

The strikers, said the source, refused to allow any of their number to speak privately. "Anyone who wishes to speak must use the loud-speaker system."

"It has been absolutely impossible to get anywhere with both strikers and management sticking to their stands."

The miners have made demands ranging from an increase of \$2 an hour to \$6 an hour.

Most of the workers do not want the Minister of Labour, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, to visit the mine.

Meanwhile, the 1387 workers who went back to work on Tuesday are continuing to man the essential services, including the power station, at No. 1 Colliery. No. 1 Colliery does not produce coal, but is a label for services which the mining company provides for Wankie town.

## ALL CIVIL SERVICE POSTS FROZEN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE'S** civil service has been "frozen", with no more appointments, transfers or promotions to take place until further notice.

And the position of civil servants already drawing a pension from Government or non-Government sources is under examination, as is the position of "non-essential" married women civil servants and possibly the high retiring age of 65.

A statement on the far-reaching rationalisation and restructuring plans for the civil service is expected to be made when the new Parliament sits for the first time this week.

The instruction to freeze posts has been verbally

passed on to most permanent and temporary civil servants. It applies to both the civilian and defence branches of the service.

### Overhaul

It is also known that from now on no more supernumerary staff will be engaged.

This overhaul of the service includes permanent officers as well as temporary members.

It is also likely to include members of all statutory organisations.

Temporary staff are in a different category to supernumerary employees, who are engaged for a short time to fill essential gaps while other civil servants are away ill or on leave.

From now on these gaps will have to be filled by existing civil service staff as best they can until the rationalisation of the service is complete.

In Salisbury yesterday several civil servants confirmed that they had been told verbally on Friday about the position by their superiors.

Some also believe that the present extended retiring age of 65 for civil servants, which was introduced some years ago by the Rhodesian Front Government, may be re-examined by the new Government with a view to restoring the previous retiring age of 60.

### No comment

No comment was available last week from spokesmen for either the official Public Services Commission or from their union, the Public Services Association.

However, one official said: "Wait until next week when a statement is likely to be issued. The whole position will be made clear after Parliament sits."

It is believed that no official comment will be made until the subject is discussed at a Cabinet meeting to be held on Tuesday.

This proposed rationalisation and restructuring of the civil service, at one time said to employ about half the white adult population of the country in one way or another, will be a major exercise.

At present there are about 40,000 officers and temporary employees in the service which is dominated at top levels by whites.

For some weeks, since the present Government came into power, all members have been trying to find out about their future.

Recently the president of the Public Services Association was reported to have said his organisation had been "kept in the dark" for months about the whole position of the service.

Members were just "hanging on" waiting to see whether it would be worthwhile to stay on under the present "incentive" scheme (also introduced by the previous government to encourage white civil servants in the Defence branches and other departments to stay in key posts).

Last week it was reported that more than 200 civil servants had decided to quit the service at the end of April. Many more are now likely to leave.

Recently, large advertisements asking for qualified new potential recruits to the civil service have been published throughout the country by the Ministry of the Public Service, saying: "It's time to take our place in Zimbabwe."

Existing civil servants have also been issued with detailed questionnaires by the Ministry of Manpower, Planning and Development. They are asked to fill in their qualifications, experience and other relevant background information.

But many have refused to return the questionnaires or are reluctant to answer them in full.

Last week the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, said he was aware of "tricks" being used by civil servants in connection with these questionnaires.

"Nevertheless, while we are insisting and while they are refusing to reveal who they are and where they are, change there is going to be--particularly in the public service."

CSO: 4420

## PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE'S APPROACH EXAMINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 12

[Article by Henry Maasdorp]

[Text]

INsofar as the proposed Institute of Development Studies is intended to represent a down-to-earth scientific approach to development in Zimbabwe (among its functions will be to promote expertise through information and reference material) it seems capable of being very useful.

Insofar as the institute is intended to "evolve a correct theoretical and ideological framework" for development — the phrase used repeatedly by the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Dr Edgar Tekere — the idea makes at least one commentator nervous. It seems to leave so much out: Politics for one; God for another.

"Totalitarianism" is not a term of abuse to be employed lightly. But it is possible to foresee a state of affairs in which the "correct theoretical and ideological framework" is made the master concept into which every activity has to be fitted.

When Mr Tekere's brainchild was laid before newspaper readers last week he was quoted as saying that he regarded as "highly meaningful" a declaration by the Non-Aligned Movement in Cuba last year which defined development as

"...a process which integrates indivisibly all manifestations of social creativity" (my emphasis) "and which implies that Man, with all his material, intellectual, spiritual,

aesthetic and other aspirations, is the ultimate goal of development."

This does not suggest an ongoing freedom of thought about society: it suggests rather some kind of "final solution" in the form of an ideology — the "correct" one, of course. But who decides that? — to which all thought will have to defer.

It does not suggest the free and open play of politics in an established democratic process by which we settle our differences as they arise, which they will never cease to do among people of backbone.

It suggests, rather, that self-appointed custodians of the "correct theoretical and ideological framework" will settle them for us by reference to it.

## Negation

"Another important challenge for Christians," said the Pope in Nairobi last week, "is that of political life. In the State, citizens have a right and duty to share in the political life."

One cannot believe that by "the political life" the Pope meant the political life confined within, say, a one-party State equipped with a one-party ideology.

For that is not politics but its negation. The only political activity countenanced is such as does not question the "correct theoretical framework" or the infallibility of those at the top who, in their wisdom and out of the kindness of their hearts, tell us what is good for us.

Above all, the formula uttered in Cuba does not



suggest humility. It does not suggest Man deferring, in the knowledge of his chronic inadequacy, to heights above him.

Man, on the smug view thus propounded, is capable all by himself of gift-wrapping the answers to all questions in one "indivisible" parcel; and the end to which the endeavour is directed, in the self-centred world to which the authors of the formula belong, stops short at Man.

This is not to overlook the reference to aspirations other than material ones. It is, rather, to assert that if "intellectual, spiritual, aesthetic and other aspirations" are free and freely expressed — if they do so! have to be squeezed into the "correct theoretical and ideological framework" — they will give men and women ultimate goals which transcend humanity while still embracing it.

### Fulfilment

There is a great deal to be said for the belief that it is only by pursuing such goals, outreaching their "natural" limits in the process, that men and women fulfil themselves.

But this can happen only in an atmosphere of intellectual and spiritual freedom.

Mr Tokera rebuked the University of Zimbabwe for not advancing towards "the discovery of the correct theoretical and ideological framework". All that was found there, he said, was "chronic eclecticism, and in some quarters rampant reaction".

Eclecticism is borrowing freely from various schools of thought. It is the opposite of slavish, exclusive adherence to one philosophy.

### Chronic

One would think that the more chronic it were at a university the better, for that would mean that minds were ranging freely over the alternatives offered. Surely eclecticism is heresy only to totalitarians, who cannot bear independence of thought and action and to whom originality is anathema.

As for "rampant reaction" even assuming that elements at the university deserve this left-wing label, in the sense that they resist change and try to force a return to outworn modes, freedom if it means anything at all must include freedom to be wrong in the eyes of others.

Who, at a university of all places, dare claim a monopoly of being right?

## BRIEFS

**JOB FREEZE EXPLAINED**--The freeze on appointments and promotions in Zimbabwe's Civil Service recently was implemented because top civil servants had failed to inform their Ministers of the appointments, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, said last night. In an interview on ZBC TV, Mr Tekere said: "You will find many new Ministers who just got up in the morning and went to their offices to find people promoted to high positions...and the Ministers were surprised." The appointments had been made in the same "racial" manner as followed by former Governments, he said. "So we said, you'd better wait. We want to have a good look at this. There is a need to balance this. So we froze (appointments and promotions) until the individual Ministers can be in step with new promotions and appointments. They didn't care to consult the Ministers in many instances," Mr Tekere said. "This was an insult. He (the senior civil servant) has a duty to consult and take instructions." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 80 p 1]

**FOOD SCIENCE LAB**--Work is about to start on the proposed Food Science Laboratory at the University of Zimbabwe. A \$15 000 award made to the University this week by DRG (Pvt) Ltd brings the total donated so far to \$74 500; nearly half of the final target of \$150 000. The project is ready to go out to tender and should be completed towards the end of next year--ready for the first intake of students in 1982. The laboratory will greatly assist in producing technically trained people to serve the food industry. The one year post graduate masters' degree course is being jointly run by the faculties of Science (biochemistry division) and Agriculture (animal science division). Professor John Oliver said: "People are entitled to wholesome food and we require trained technicians to ensure food reaches the consumer in the most nutritious and hygienic condition." Food science is relatively new to Zimbabwe and it is estimated six graduates a year will meet the country's requirements in the initial stages. The course is offered to students with a B.Sc degree with majors in either micro-biology, chemistry, animal science or subjects allied to this field. In making the presentation, Mr Donald M. Scott, chief executive of DRG in Zimbabwe said: "This laboratory will be invaluable both to students and the industry in establishing that correct packaging plays its part in keeping foods prepared for sale fresh and presentable and eliminating unnecessary waste caused by

incorrect packaging." DRG are involved to a large degree in the production of packaging materials for foodstuffs. The company's grant will be awarded in three equal annual instalments. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 2]

COMMONWEALTH YOUTH COUNCIL--Zimbabwe is now officially linked with the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council, of which Prince Charles is the president through the principal of Ranche House College, Mr Ken Mew. Mr Mew said yesterday he had been invited by the chairman of CYEC to be the "link man" in Zimbabwe, now that this country had joined the Commonwealth. The CYEC is a registered education charity, formed in 1970 to promote contact between groups of young people of Britain and other Commonwealth countries by means of educational visits and exchanges. Mr Mew said he was delighted to have been invited to be involved in the exchange scheme. "If there is any way good relations can be established between Zimbabwe and the rest of the world, in particular the Commonwealth, it must be welcomed," he said. The Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, has been informed of Mr Mew's new appointment, "and it has her Ministry's approval," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 May 80 p 2]

HUNDREDS BACK IN PRISON--Many of the prisoners released in last month's amnesty have landed back in jail, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said on Friday. Speaking in Bulawayo at a dinner organised by the Bulawayo Chamber of African Traders and the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, he said the crimes some of the freed prisoners had been arrested for ranged from house-breaking to murder. Just over 10 000 were released in the amnesty. Between 1 800 and 2 000 people have been arrested since then, many of them in connection with the recent civil disorders in the African townships. Many of these have not yet been convicted but are still awaiting trial. One of the freed prisoners was arrested less than six hours after getting out. A Government source said it was not possible to say how many of the new alleged offenders were ex-convicts who had benefited from the amnesty. That could not be established until after they had all gone to trial. Mr Nkomo expressed surprise and disappointment over the large number of resignations from the police force, but said a number of these men had changed their minds and now intended to stay. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 May 80 p 1]

PF HITS CIVIL SERVANTS--The Patriotic Front Party yesterday accused civil servants of racialism and sabotage and said they must leave their jobs if they flouted their Minister's orders. PF publicity secretary Mr Willie Musarurwa said: "There can be no two bulls in one Ministry. There is only one bull, the Minister, who is the instrument of the people." He was commenting on a statement by Manpower Minister Mr Edgar Tekere, who accused top civil servants of trying to wreck a full study of Government workers by refusing to distribute questionnaires, reports Iana. Mr Musarurwa said the ending of "pure job reservation for whites" could not be regarded as racial discrimination in reverse. "There can be no question of the Minister 'resolving differences' with civil servants. It is either the civil servants carry out the order of the Minister or they quit." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 May 80 p 3]

**CATTLE, MAIZE THEFTS**--Many farmers were suffering heavy losses from the theft of maize and other commodities from their farms, the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr David Spain, said yesterday. Some farmers have lost 30 or 40 percent of their maize crop, he told a meeting of the Trelawney/Darwendale Farmers' Association at Trelawney yesterday. In one night a farmer in the Mount Darwin area had about 2 000 bags of maize stolen from the lands. "There is also this type of theft taking place in other parts of the country," he said. Mr Spain told farmers if this type of theft did not end then "people are not going to grow maize." He also described stock theft as being "very serious" with between 200 and 300 head of cattle being rustled off farms every week in certain areas. "In certain areas no action is being taken to deal with these people," he said. In other areas, particularly the Victoria Province, cadres of ZANU (PF) were able to deal effectively with stock theft. Unless something is done about stock theft it would crop up again. He also cited a case where a farmer had lost \$ 20 000 worth of poultry to thieves. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 2]

**FOREIGN CAPITAL**--The economy of Zimbabwe is one of the most heavily dependent on external capital in Black Africa. This is the main conclusion reached by the Catholic Institute for International Relations in a report just published in London. The study, by Mr D.G. Clarke, is the most detailed examination so far of the degree of outside control of the Zimbabwean economy. It suggests that about \$3.3 billion, or 70 percent of the capital stock, is under foreign control, mainly British and South African. Foreign investment in Rhodesia during the 15 years of sanctions grew by about \$1 billion--roughly 300 percent. Mr Clarke estimates that United Kingdom capital stock rose from \$200 million to \$717 million during UDI while South African capital increased from \$215 million to \$967 million. At least 130 British and 43 South African companies provide most of the foreign interest in Zimbabwe. The nation's economy is dominated by foreign capital, controlling a major share of mining, manufacturing and important sectors of agriculture and ranching. Foreign-owned mining operations account for more than 90 percent of production and employ more than 80 percent of miners. These operations are led by South Africa's Anglo American Corporation and Messina Transvaal; Britain's Lonrho and Rio Tinto and America's Falcon Mines and Union Carbide. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 80 p 7]

**REFUGEE COMMITTEE**--Bulawayo--The Patriotic Front has set up a committee to receive refugees returning to Zimbabwe from Botswana and Zambia. The initial function of the committee, headed by Mr Stephen Nkomo, has been to receive refugees and to assist them to trace their families. Interviewed in Bulawayo yesterday, Mr Nkomo said that in view of the destruction of many villages during the war, some refugees had no homes to go to. In addition, a number of refugees were physically handicapped. He said funds would be sought from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies. There was also the problem of refugee women who were pregnant or who nursed babies. Maternity assistance would have to be provided, Mr Nkomo said. Mr Nkomo said it would be necessary to acquire plots on which these



refugees could be resettled. He hoped that once funds were available to acquire such plots, health and other essential services would be made available within the settlements. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 80 p 7]

**JOBS FOR DISABLED--**The Guard Force, the 7 000-strong unit set up at the suggestion of the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, is trying to place its disabled men in civilian employment. The force is to be disbanded by the end of next month. The guards have no pension rights and when they leave the service they will receive a month's pay, cash in lieu of leave, and a percentage of their annual bonus. A guard's monthly wage is \$90, excluding rations allowance. The men were on contracts of one year or three years, terminated at a month's notice on either side. The Guard Force has 14 disabled men. "We are trying to get suitable employment for them," a spokesman said last week. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 May 80 p 3]

**FUTURE OF COMMUNITY SCHOOLS--**The Government has ordered that the assets of four schools be frozen while it considers the future of community schools in Zimbabwe. The schools are Prince Edward, in Salisbury, Northlea in Bulawayo and the secondary and primary schools in Sinoia, the acting Secretary for Education, Mr Marshall Richardson, said in Salisbury yesterday. Mr David Morgan, chairman of the Prince Edward board of governors, said in an interview yesterday that following a referendum at the end of last year, it was found that parents were "substantially in favour" of Prince Edward becoming a community school. "A constitution establishing a board of governors was adopted. Governors were elected and a contract was entered into with the Government whereunder the board of governors purchased the school's assets with effect from May 1, 1980. "On April 30 the Government froze the transfer of the school's assets pending consideration of the future of community schools," he said. Mr Morgan said it was not yet known when a decision would be reached by the Government. "But as the education of children within their own cultural environment is an internationally recognised ideal, it is hoped that the Government will proceed with the transfer of assets in terms of its written contract without undue delay," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 80 p 5]

**GATOOMA COUNCIL--**Gatooma Municipal Council is to be enlarged from nine to 12 councillors covering four newly-created wards, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has decided. The Minister's decision was in line with proposals submitted by the council and local area boards, the town clerk, Mr Don Priddy, said yesterday. There are no wards in the present council structure. The new council will be decided in national local government elections in October. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 80 p 7]

**FARMERS URGED TO STAY--**The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday urged white farmers to stay in Zimbabwe to help its development and promised that his Government would pay full and fair compensation for any land nationalised for the resettlement programme. At a meeting with 300 farmers in Salisbury

yesterday morning Mr Mugabe also assured them they had a guaranteed future in Zimbabwe. He addressed the farmers at their request amid fears that their land would be seized without compensation and in the face of increasing reports of cattle theft and widespread pillaging of crops, Iana reports. It is understood the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, also attended yesterday's meeting. The Prime Minister listened to their complaints and assured them that his Government would crack down on culprits, farmers said after the meeting. "I was thinking of quitting the country, but after hearing Mr Mugabe, I, and many like me, will stay on and see how things work out," one farmer said. "Mr Mugabe was very reasonable, very sensitive to our problems and very genuine about his assurances." A Herald reporter writes that no statement was issued after the meeting, held in the Rieimbarta Hall, Jameson Avenue East, between 9 and 11 a.m. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 80 p 1]

SERVICE AWARDS--Nine members of the air force and three members of the army who have been awarded the Exemplary Service Medal, are included in a list of awards to members of the security forces which appeared in yesterday's Government Gazette. Army: Bar to the Exemplary Service Medal: Major G. C. Turner-Dauncey. Exemplary Service Medal: Lieut-Colonel A.K. Boyd-Sutherland, MLM; Captain A. Teasedale; Lance Corporal J.C. Bako. Bar to the Medal for Territorial or Reserve Service: Major H.J. Davis. The Medal for Territorial or Reserve Service: Acting Warrant Officer Class II K.D. Osborne; Temporary Colour Sergeant R.B. Watkins; Sergeant M.H. Chadbourne; Temporary Sergeant E.L. Mathews; Corporal D.E. Chittenden; Corporal P.H. Matthews; Temporary Corporal A.W. Frost; Lance Bombardier G.J. McPhun. Air Force: Exemplary Service Medal: Group Captain H.C.S. Slatter; Squadron Leader T.A. Borne; Squadron Leader P.M. Geldenhuys; Flight Lieut B.P. Byars; Warrant Officer Class I C.W. Whiting; Master Technician R.W. Williams; Warrant Officer Class II K.B. Leonard; Master Sergeant S.A. Stead; Flight Sergeant F.G.T. Maughan. The Medal for Territorial or Reserve Service: Squadron Leader S.D. Fenton-Wells; Flight Lieut J.S. Stooile; Air Lieut R. Thurman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 May 80 p 5]

POLICE TRAINED IN YUGOSLAVIA--Two contingents of Yugoslav-trained Zimbabwean police personnel have returned to Zimbabwe in the past three days. Airport sources yesterday disclosed that two groups, each of 163, arrived on a Yugoslavian Boeing 707, the first on Tuesday night and the second yesterday. Dressed in dark blue uniforms and wearing Sam Browne belts and red stars, the second group formed up on the tarmac and marched in ranks of five into the airport building, the sources said. They were met by ZANU (PF) officials at the airport and are billeted in barracks at Morris Depot in Salisbury. The arrival of the groups follows closely the announcement made by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tarisai Ziyambi, on Friday, that several hundred Zimbabweans training with foreign police forces would return to this country by the end of the month. He also said no more than 500 ZANU (PF) and 500 Patriotic Front personnel were expected to join the Zimbabwean police. No comment was available either from police or from AANU (PF) yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 1]



**TRADE UNION SEMINAR--**A trade union seminar at Silveria House, Salisbury, on Monday, will be attended by representatives from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Organisation of African Trade Unity. The seminar will examine trade union problems in Zimbabwe. Representatives from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions are in Salisbury. Those from the Organisation of African Trade Unity arrive this weekend from Ghana. Among unions attending are the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour, the African Trade Union Congress and the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress. The seminar will be officially opened by the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, and will last three days. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 May 80 p 2]

**TELEX WAITING LIST--**New clients wanting telex installations in Salisbury can expect to wait for between 18 and 24 months, according to an official of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation. "At the moment we have a waiting list of about 300 customers and until the situation improves we will have to continue to quote customers a waiting period of 18 to 24 months," he said. He said the PTC had to wait for extra telex equipment from overseas and the Government would have to advise them on their allocation and the countries where orders could be placed. Telephone services were also under pressure mainly due to the shortage of manpower. The position was likely to last a year before returning to normal. New residential installations in the Salisbury area were now taking up to eight weeks while transfers took six weeks. Business installations within the Salisbury area now took only two to three weeks, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 May 80 p 7]

**ZAPU SELLS ZAMBIAN HOLDINGS--**The Zimbabwe African People's Union has started selling its property in Zambia. ZAPU, now known in Zimbabwe as the Patriotic Front, led by Joshua Nkomo, Minister of Home Affairs, is to sell some of the buildings it owned in Zambia during the war. A spokesman for the organisation said here that houses and flats which were rented had been surrendered to landlords. Schools built for Zimbabwean refugees would continue to operate until alternative arrangements had been made. The move to dispose of property by ZAPU follows the repatriation of guerillas and refugees from Zambia. Several thousands have already been sent home. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 May 80 p 4]

**UNION GROUP JOINS UNITY COMMITTEE--**The National African Trade Union Congress has joined the interim committee comprising the African Trade Union Congress, the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour and the Trade Union Congress which is working towards establishing a unified national trade union structure. The announcement was made on Monday by the NATUC president, Mr M.G. Khumalo, after a meeting held in Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 May 80 p 7]

**TEACHER RECRUITMENT DRIVE--**The Government has received a good response to its recent countrywide teacher recruitment drive for secondary schools and is left with only six posts unfilled. The Secretary for Education and Culture, Mr M. Richardson, said in answer to questions from the Herald that five of the vacancies were for science or maths teachers and one for a wood-

work teacher. He said contingency plans had been made to deal with the vacancies. There had been an appreciable response to the advertisements, but many of the posts had been filled before they were advertised. Suitable applicants to have been referred to the provincial authorities, said Mr Richardson. He said they had hoped teachers not in employment would apply for the posts, such as married women and pensioners. Recent arrivals were another possible source. Mr Richardson added: "In general, we need all the teachers we can get to staff schools closed by the war." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 7]

**COTTON JOB POTENTIAL**--Every effort should be made to process Zimbabwe's cotton crop through as many manufacturing stages as possible before export, said the chairman of Gatooma Textiles, Mr C.G. Tracey, in his annual report released yesterday. "I also consider that the scheme should go forward as far as garment manufacturing before exports are considered as a major outlet. In this way many thousands of job opportunities would be provided and this, in a growing country, is absolutely essential," said Mr Tracey. He said the supply of cotton yarn had been restricted because of insufficient spinning capacity within the country. There are indications that additional spinning capacity will be provided, but this has still to be decided by the Government. "This matter is urgent," said Mr Tracey. "Due regard should be had to the possibility of increasing the value of raw cotton by passing it through as many processes as possible before export. There is ample scope for development within the country on these lines." The removal of sanctions gave greater opportunities for direct exports, but these were limited by the shortage of yarn and the heavy demand within Zimbabwe, said Mr Tracey. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 6]

**REAL ESTATE PURCHASES**--Nigeria is rapidly overhauling Zambia as the biggest property buyer in Salisbury. They have concluded deals worth \$1,3 million. One of these is \$700 000 for a 907m<sup>2</sup> stand at 36 Jameson Avenue, currently occupied by a used car dealer. The other deals are for 10 houses in various parts of Salisbury, the most expensive being that belonging to a former Mayor, Bernard Ponter, for \$325 000 in Greendale. The Nigerian Liaison Office declined to comment on the deals. Sweden is also buying property. So far it has bought four homes worth a total of \$200 000 and is thinking of buying another. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 80 p 2]

**CANECUTTERS STRIKE**--Bulawayo--Several thousand canecutters went on strike again at Hippo Valley Estates in the Lowveld yesterday, while hundreds of workers returned to work at mines throughout Zimbabwe. A Ministry of Labour spokesman in Salisbury said yesterday the canecutters had turned down a wage increase of \$1,50 offered by the company. The mill and office workers on the estate had returned to work, the spokesman said. About 4 000 mineworkers around Mashaba went back to their jobs yesterday afternoon after a ZANU (PF) official told them they were harming the economy by refusing to work, a police spokesman said. They had ended a five-day strike on Saturday and worked throughout the weekend--but went on strike again yesterday over the issue of strike pay. At Shabanie Mine, 305 employees of Rescco resumed work

on Saturday, accepting their employers' terms of one meal on site and cash for the further meal off-site each day, a police spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 80 p 1]

**RURAL GUNMEN WARNED--**Bulawayo--The Government will take firm action to ensure that "gun-toting" in rural areas comes to an end, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said at a meeting in Gwanda yesterday. He told the Gwanda Rural Council that while armed dissidents leaving assembly points had been found and returned to them in the past, this policy would not continue. "In many cases dissidents...had gone drinking and caused trouble. The Government is going to play it tough in future. Men who leave the camps and cause trouble will not be returned to them. They will be taken to jail and if this doesn't work, the security forces will be called in to put an end to the problem." Dr Zvobgo visited Gwanda to open a new out-patient hostel in the Jahunda urban area. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 May 80 p 1]

**INACCURACY OF MONTHLY STATISTICS--**The Government's latest statistics show that workers' standards of living are slowly but surely going up. But no fully accurate gauge can be gained from the Monthly Digest because those of blacks and whites are combined. The average monthly wage is about \$120 a month--an \$80 increase since 1964, when statistics were first gathered. The cost of living has rocketed by about 230 percent since 1964--but pay awards have kept workers ahead in the race. Domestic servants' pay has gone up by 260 percent in the same period, that of mining workers by 300 and of manufacturing workers by 250 percent. Only agricultural workers, whose wages have increased by only 150 percent, have lost out. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 13]

**MANY WHITES RETURN--**Many whites who "took the gap" over the past few years are thinking of returning home. A spokesman for the Immigration Department said: "There has definitely been a big upsurge in the number of inquiries from former residents." More than 350 whites returned to Zimbabwe in January and February--50 up on the same two months last year. But while many whites come home to give Zimbabwe a chance of success, others quit. But it is no longer possible to say how many whites are leaving because Government statistics have stopped giving a breakdown by race. Last month 393 people came into the country and 997 left--a loss of 604. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 4]

**MORE PEOPLE LEAVE--**Zimbabwe suffered a net loss of 604 people in March this year, the highest level emigration since September 1979, when a net total of 1,223 people left the country. (These figures exclude returning refugees). According to the Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by the Central Statistical Office, a total of 997 people left Zimbabwe in March, while 393 entered the country. The highest net loss recorded for any month in the last two years was 2,407 for the month December 1978. In 1978 the country suffered a net loss of 11,817 people, while the rate of emigrating lowered in 1979, when a net total of 9,304 people made their homes elsewhere. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 May 80 p 1]

CLAMPDOWN ON ARMED RENEGADES--Small groups of armed men who have been holding up the reconstruction work in many parts of Matabeleland North are gradually being rounded up, residents and informed sources confirmed last week. There has been trouble in Tjolotjo TTL, between the Plumtree commercial farming area and Wankie National Park and between the Botswana border and the main Falls railway line. In the northern TTLs of Naki and Lupane in Matabeleland, and Gokwe in the Midlands, the people have been more frightened than in any real danger, although some have been beaten up and threatened by the gangs. A spokesman for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing said recently that the Matabeleland North Provincial Authority was reopening schools in these areas. Officials of the Patriotic Front, the main political party, in the province's rural areas, were cooperating fully and telling the people that the reconstruction exercise had the full support of the party and the government. [Text]  
[Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 3]

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